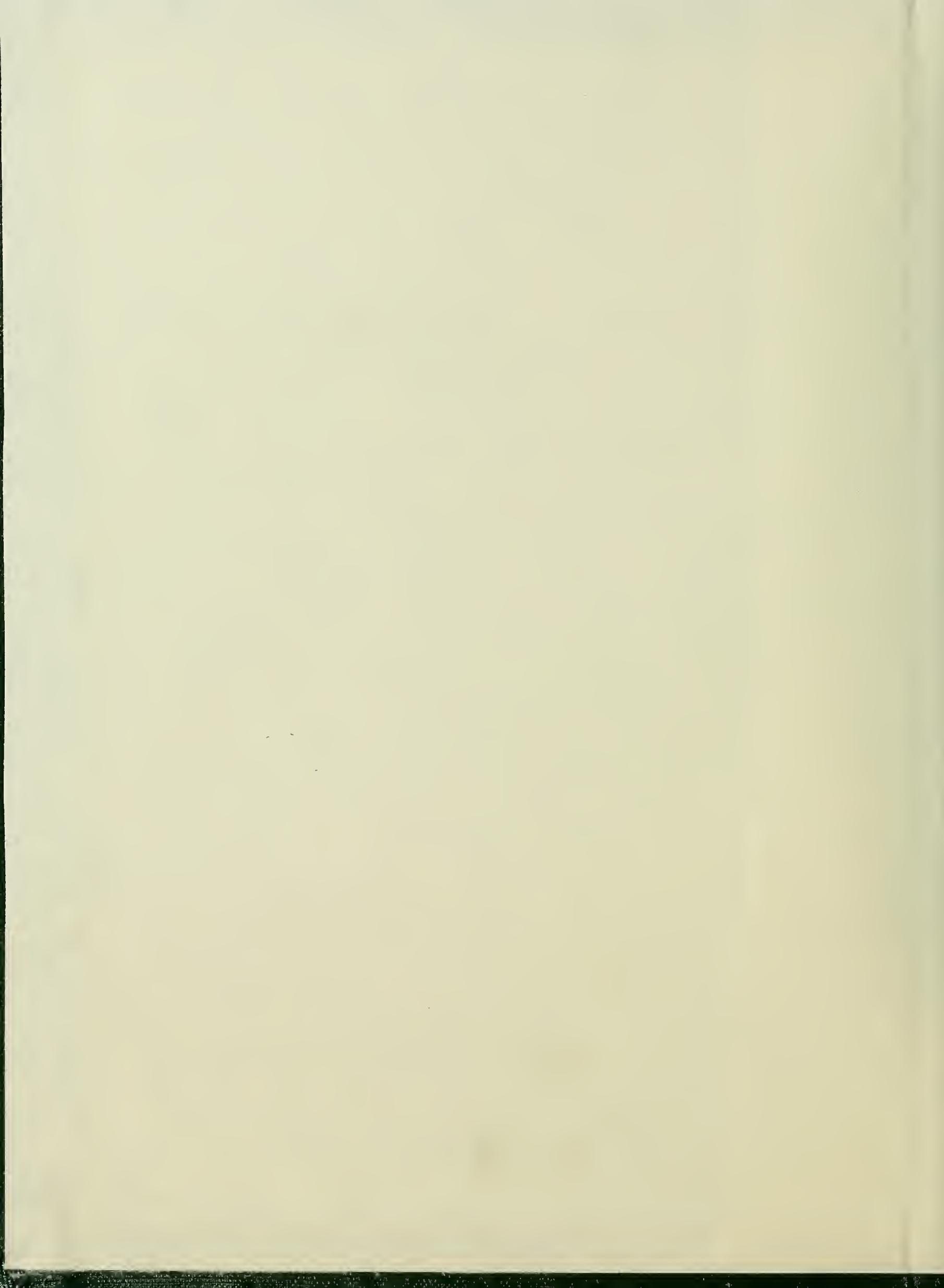


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Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-17

INDUSTRY SERIES

Floor Laying and Other Floorwork Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.

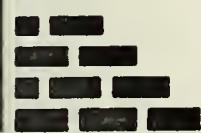
Industry 1752



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The publications
from the 1982 Economic and
Agriculture Censuses are dedicated
to the memory of Shirley Kallek,
Associate Director for Economic Fields.
During her career at the Bureau of the
Census (1955 to 1983), she continually
directed efforts to improve
the timeliness and accuracy of
economic statistics.

FINAL REPORT
INDUSTRY SERIES



1982
Census of
Construction Industries

CC82-I-1 to 28
Changed October 1986

CHANGE SHEET

This revision is to table 4 in the original publications for Industry Series CC82-I-1 to 27 and table 8 for Industry Series CC82-I-28. In the stub, change 1982 (line 8) to read 1981 and 1981 (line 12) to read 1982.



1982 Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-17

INDUSTRY SERIES

Floor Laying and Other Floorwork Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.

Industry 1752

Issued December 1984



U.S. Department of Commerce

Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary
Clarence J. Brown, Deputy Secretary
Sidney Jones, Under Secretary for
Economic Affairs

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CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

Leonora M. Gross, Chief

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This report was prepared in the Construction Statistics Division under the general direction of Leonora M. Gross, Chief. Alan I. Blum, Assistant Division Chief for Industry Surveys, was responsible for the overall management of the census of construction industries. He guided the planning and implementation of the project and coordinated activities with other divisions.

A. William Vissnansky supervised the preparation of this report. Barbara J. Hadden, Edward R. Glover, Otto G. Ricci, Marie Rustin-Sanhueza, and Shirley M. Baker made important contributions in such areas as developing specifications, procedures, and resolving problems.

The computer processing system was developed and coordinated under the direction of Barbara M. Walter. Richard W. Swartz made significant contributions to the planning and development of the computer programs, and Herbert S. Isham was responsible for the implementation of those programs. The computer programs were also developed and written by John Sibley, Clifford Jordan, Linda M. Mersch, Adele Cerrelli, and Dan G. Sansbury. Mary D. Brady was responsible for most of the data preparation specifications and procedures. Matthew R. Golas was responsible for the coordination with the Computer Services Division. Johnnye Pringle was responsible for production control of the computer processing. Under the direction of Jesse Pollock, Edward K. Ricketts and Dennis K. Duke developed the sampling plans, some computer processing specifications, and quality control procedures.

Systems and procedures for mailout, receipt, correspondence, data input, industry classification, other clerical processing, administrative record processing, and quality control, along with the associated electronic computer programs, were developed in the Economic Surveys Division, W. Joel Richardson, Chief.

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ECONOMIC CENSUSES OVER TIME

The early beginnings of America's industrial output were first measured in the United States in the 1810 Decennial Census and again in 1820, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Beginning with the 1840 Decennial Census, there were enumerations of manufactures and mineral industries at 10-year intervals up to and including the year 1900 for manufactures and 1940 for mineral industries. The latter census was taken again for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Because of the increasing dominance of manufacturing in the early 20th century, Congress directed that quinquennial censuses of manufactures be taken beginning in 1905. However, from 1919 through 1939, these censuses were conducted every 2 years. The need for war-related current surveys in the early 1940's postponed the next census of manufactures until 1948 (for 1947). That census was again taken for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Retail and wholesale trade data were first collected in 1930, and in 1933 information on selected service industries was added to the data-collection operation. These business censuses, as they were called, were again taken for 1935, 1939 (as part of the 1940 decennial program), 1948, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Information on construction industries was first obtained in 1930 and again for 1935 and 1939. Data for the full spectrum of construction industries were not gathered again until 1968 (for 1967).

The need for transportation data to supplement information available from existing governmental or private sources was recognized by Congress in the late 1950's and early 1960's. The census of transportation (consisting of several surveys) was first taken for 1963 and again for 1967.

Since 1967, all of the above censuses have been taken quinquennially as part of the Census Bureau's economic census program. (For the 1977 censuses, the coverage of the service

industries was broadened from "selected services" to all services, except religious organizations and private households. A total of 41 additional four-digit standard industrial classifications¹ (SIC's) in 7 SIC major groups was added to the scope of the census. While most of the industries included for the first time for 1977 were covered again for 1982, some were not, i.e., hospitals; elementary and secondary schools; colleges, universities, and professional schools; junior colleges and technical institutes; labor unions and similar labor organizations; and political organizations.)

The first manufacturing census for an outlying area was conducted in Puerto Rico for the year 1909. Thereafter, with the exception of 1929, a census was taken at 10-year intervals through 1949. The first censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries in Puerto Rico were conducted for 1939. These censuses also were taken for the years 1949, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967. A census of construction industries was first introduced in Puerto Rico for 1967. These censuses of Puerto Rico have been taken since then for the years 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Censuses of manufactures, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries were conducted in Guam and the Virgin Islands of the United States for 1958, 1963, 1967, 1972, 1977, and 1982. Censuses of mineral industries were taken in the Virgin Islands of the United States for the years 1958, 1963, and 1967 but not since that time. A census of construction industries was also undertaken in these areas for 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Retail trade, wholesale trade, selected service industries, manufacturing, and construction industries were canvassed for the first time in the Northern Mariana Islands in 1983 (for 1982).

For 1982, the economic censuses and agriculture censuses were conducted concurrently.

USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are the major source for facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy and provide essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. They provide an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross national product, input-output measures, indexes of industrial production, and indexes measuring productivity and price levels. Information from the censuses is used to establish sampling frames and as benchmarks for current surveys of business activity, which are essential for measuring short-term economic conditions.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No.041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

State and local governments use census data to assess business activities within their jurisdictions. The private sector uses the data to forecast general economic conditions; analyze sales performance; lay out sales territories; allocate funds for advertising; decide on locations for new plants, warehouses, or stores; and measure potential markets in terms of size, geographic areas, kinds of business, and kinds of products made or sold.

Following every census, thousands of businesses and other users purchase reports. Likewise, census facts are widely disseminated by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. All 1982 data are available on microfiche from the U.S. Government Printing Office and most data on computer tape from the Census Bureau. Finally, the more than 50 State Data Centers also are suppliers of economic census statistics.

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are required by law under title 13 of the United States Code, sections 131, 191, and 224, which directs that they be taken at 5-year intervals for the years ending in 2 and 7. The 1982 Economic Censuses covered manufacturing, mining, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, and selected transportation activities. Special programs also cover minority-owned and women-owned businesses. The next economic censuses are scheduled to be taken in 1988 for the year 1987.

METHOD OF ACCOUNTING AND TIME COVERED

For the census report, respondents could use any system of accounting by which they maintained their books. Therefore, reports could be based on cash, accrual, or completion of contract methods of accounting.

A report was supposed to cover the calendar year 1982. If that involved considerable costs, fiscal year reporting was permitted if it did not produce great differences. However, all payroll and employment figures had to be reported for the calendar year.

CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES—SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION

The 1982 Census of Construction Industries covers all employer establishments (establishments with payroll) primarily engaged in contract construction, construction on their own account for sale, or in subdividing real property into lots as defined in the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual.¹ This industrial classification system has been developed by experts on classification in government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Management and Budget and is in general use among government agencies and among organizations outside the government.

Contract construction—The SIC manual defines construction in three broad types of activity: (1) building construction by general contractors, (2) other construction by general contractors, and (3) construction by special trade contractors.

1. **Building construction by general contractors**—General building contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of dwellings, office buildings, stores, farm buildings, and other projects of a similar character.
2. **Other construction by general contractors**—Often referred to as heavy construction contractors, these contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of highways, streets, bridges, and tunnels; docks and piers; dams and water projects; sewage collection, treatment, and disposal facilities; storm sewer systems; air fields; and other heavy construction which involves either earth moving or the erection of structures and appurtenances, other than buildings.
3. **Construction by special trade contractors**—Special trade contractors are primarily engaged in specialized construction activities such as plumbing, painting, electrical work, carpentry, etc.

General contractors in both the building and the heavy construction field usually assume responsibility for an entire construction project, but may subcontract to others those portions of the project requiring special skills or equipment. Special trade contractors may work for general contractors, for other subcontractors, or may work directly for the owner of the property.

Construction on their own account, for sale—Operative builders are primarily engaged in constructing buildings or other structures on their own account, acting as their own general contractor. These structures are generally sold when completed. Investment builders, primarily engaged in construction on their own account for rent or lease, were not included within the scope of the construction census.

Subdividers and developers, except cemeteries—The SIC manual defines subdividers and developers, except cemeteries, as establishments engaged in subdividing real property into lots, except cemetery lots, and in developing it for resale on their own account or for others.

In this system, each establishment is assigned an industry code on the basis of its major activity.

Each establishment receiving a questionnaire was requested to report the percent of total business receipts for each kind-of-business activity engaged in during 1982. This information was used for the computer assignment of appropriate industry classifications. During this work, various tests were also made using other data reported on the questionnaire. The proportion of construction receipts to total business receipts was checked to verify that the establishment was primarily in construction. Also taken into consideration were the types of structures worked on during the year and the extent of work undertaken for other contractors.

Construction establishments often engage in various construction activities, but in only a few instances do the SIC industry categories take into consideration combinations of activities. An example is SIC 1711, which includes establishments primarily engaged in plumbing, heating, air conditioning, ventilation, and refrigeration work. It is necessary, however, to assign a single industry code to the establishment based on its major activity.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

Therefore, the statistics shown for an industry reflect not only the primary activity of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary activities.

The structure of the Standard Industrial Classification System makes it possible to classify or tabulate establishments by major group (two-digit), industry group (three-digit), or industry (four-digit) according to the degree of detail available and needed.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The census of construction industries is conducted on an establishment basis. A "construction establishment" is defined as a relatively permanent office or other place of business which has been established for the management of more than a single project or job and is expected to be maintained on a continuing basis. Such "establishment" activities include, but are not limited to, estimating, bidding, scheduling, purchasing, supervising, and operating the actual construction work being conducted at one or more construction sites.

Exceptions to the "relatively permanent office" rule were that: (1) in case of joint ventures, a separate establishment report was required covering the joint venture entity even though established to undertake only a single project; and (2) to the extent that separate legal entities were set up to carry out only a given project or part of a project, then a separate establishment report was also required for each legal entity.

To the extent that several companies shared or operated out of a single office or place of business, each such legal entity engaged in construction was considered a separate establishment and each was requested to file the necessary "establishment" report covering the activities it conducted in or from that common office.

Companies with more than one construction establishment were required to submit a separate report for each such establishment operated during all or any part of 1982.

Separate construction reports were not required for each project or construction site. Aggregated information was included in the report of the construction establishment responsible for the work of the construction projects and sites.

If an establishment engaged in two or more distinctly different lines of economic activity (wholesale or retail trade, service, manufacturing, construction, mining, etc.) at the same place of business, it was requested to file a separate report appropriate to each activity, provided that the activity was of substantial size and separate records were maintained or substantially accurate estimates could be prepared.

If a separate establishment report could not be prepared for each activity, then a construction report was requested covering all activities of that establishment providing that the 1982 gross receipts from construction activities exceeded the gross receipts from each of its other activities.

An establishment is not necessarily identical with a "company" or "enterprise," which may consist of one or more establishments. The census of construction industries figures represent a summary of records for individual establishments rather than for companies. The census tabulations, therefore, differ from those prepared on a company basis.

Construction businesses with no payroll during 1982 (nonemployers) were not required to file census reports. Collection and tabulation of data for these businesses are described in the section on "Sample Design." Foreign construction activities were not included in this census.

SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The firms included in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries were identified as part of an operation common to all 1982 Economic Censuses. Construction firms were divided into employers (firms with payroll) and nonemployers (firms without payroll). Statistical information for the employers was obtained in the census by a survey which included all medium size and large employers and a sample of the smaller ones. Census reports were not required from the nonemployers. Statistics on them were obtained from administrative records of other agencies of the Federal Government based on information supplied directly to the agencies.

Employer Firms

Developing the sampling frame for employer firms—This operation started with obtaining a list of all construction firms in the active records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) which were subject to payment of Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes. The basic source for this list has been the Internal Revenue Service Business Master File, a comprehensive list of firms engaged in business activities in the United States. The file contains the name, address, and form of ownership of each firm and also indicates whether or not the firm is subject to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Each firm in this file is assigned a unique employer identification (EI) number which it uses in filing its various reports with the IRS. The Social Security Administration (SSA) maintains a similar list using the same identification numbers, which also contains information on the industrial classification of each firm. The Bureau of the Census obtained both of these lists and combined them.

Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of the information, the Bureau also obtained administrative-record data on payrolls and receipts and added these data to the combined list. The list, thus created from the IRS-SSA information, was a list of employer firms. However, for the 1982 Economic Censuses the basic reporting unit is the "establishment." Therefore, steps were taken to identify the individual establishments of those firms which operate more than one place of business. The information for making this determination was obtained by means of the Company Organization Survey (COS), an annual canvass of all known multiestablishment firms and large single-establishment firms. Thus, the 1982 Economic Census list for single-establishment employer firms was obtained from the IRS-SSA, but the list of establishments of multi-establishment employer companies was obtained directly from those companies in the COS.

In general, the IRS-SSA list provided sufficient industrial classification data to assign a firm to the proper economic census, but there were a number of firms for which this information was inadequate or unavailable. A special form, NC-9923, General Report, was mailed to all such firms, requesting information on the nature of the firm's activities. From the information reported, the firm was given an industrial classification code and assigned to the appropriate economic census. Since construction firms found in this way were identified as such, only after the regular census mailing had taken place, they were treated as a supplement to the basic list.

For 1982, some data will be published for Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas (SCSA's) and selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's). Therefore, each establishment was assigned to an SMSA code or to the balance of a State. The balance of the State was considered to be a separate cell for the selection process. In States where none of the SMSA's had more than 500,000 inhabitants in the 1970 Decennial Census, all establishments were assigned to the balance of the State.

Selecting the employer sample—A construction universe of about 464,000 single establishment employer firms and 6,500 multiestablishment employers, accounting for another 13,000 construction establishments, was developed by the procedures described above. From this universe, a sample of 172,000 employer establishments was selected. This sample was generally organized by standard industrial classification (SIC) in State sequence. The sample was designed to provide publishable estimates for the most construction industries at the State and selected SMSA level. It consisted of all construction establishments in multiestablishment companies, all single-establishment companies with the payroll equivalent of 20 employees or more, and a sample of single-establishment companies with less than 20 employees. There were three SIC's for which this standard plan was not used: SIC 1622, Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors; SIC 1795, Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors; and SIC 1796, Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors.

The number of establishments classified in each of these three industries is very small and consequently, all single-unit establishments in these three industries were included in the sample. For sampling purposes, the number of employees was estimated from the 1981 payroll data in the administrative records, using an industry average wage per employee. The sampling was accomplished using a systematic method within each four-digit SIC. If the SIC code for an establishment was not complete, it was sampled as part of a two-digit group (e.g., 1520 was sampled as 1500, 1620 as part of 1600) except for non-classifiable cases in two-digit group 17. These were sampled as part of 1799 which is Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified. For the establishments with less than 20 employees, the sample was selected by sorting the establishments into State by SMSA by SIC by payroll sequences, and drawing a systematic sample of at least two establishments within each cell, with the probability of selection being proportional to the 1981 payroll. If the State-SMSA-SIC cell had two or less establishments in the frame, all establishments were selected (a 100-percent sample). A 100-percent sample was taken of the construction firms identified from the NC-9923, General Report, and of the transfers from other census trade areas. These latter cases were identified during the processing stages. These were caused either by changes of activity in the firm since the last updating of the classification file, or errors in the mailout classification. These cases were all added to the construction census, with certainty.

Estimation procedures for 1982 and 1977 data—Since all larger employer firms and some smaller ones were included in the census, sample estimation was required only for the universe of firms not selected with certainty. The published statistics are the totals of the estimates for the sampled firms and the

aggregates for the certainty (larger) firms. All estimates for 1982 and 1977 published here are simple unbiased estimates of the form:

$$x'_c = \frac{\sum x_i p_i}{n_c}$$

$$i = 1$$

where: x'_c is the simple unbiased estimate of a characteristic for a publication cell.

x_i is the reported value of a characteristic for an individual establishment in the publication cell.

p_i is the selection probability of that firm.

n_c is the number of firms in the sample for the cell.

This method of estimation was used for all 1982 and 1977 characteristics. Before this formula was applied, it was necessary to convert into dollars those distributions of construction receipts which had been reported by the establishments as percentages—construction receipts by type of project, location of project, etc.

Reliability of employer statistics—Since the estimates for employer establishments in these reports are based on the samples, they are subject to sampling variability and may be expected to differ from results which would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same forms and procedures. The sampling errors shown in the tables were estimates directly from the sample reports, using methods appropriate for the sample design and form of estimation used.

The relative standard error is a measure of sampling variability, i.e., the variation that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the relative standard error also partially reflects the effect of random errors of response and processing, but it does not take into account the effect of any consistent biases due to those types of errors. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the relative standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the relative standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2-1/2 times the relative standard error. Individual estimates with large relative standard errors have been shown in the published tables. Any such estimates should be used with caution. The very large relative standard errors generally occur for the smaller estimates.

Although relative standard errors have been calculated for all of the published statistics, they are shown for each statistic only in the tables presenting detailed statistics. The other tables show relative standard errors only for some characteristics because of lack of space.

Separate measures of reporting and processing errors are not available. However, estimates which were subject to large errors of these types are likely to have been detected and corrected, or withheld from publication in the process of the review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. Other specific qualifications of the published data are indicated in footnotes to the tables.

The statistics in this report were based on data received by the time of final publication. Data were imputed for

establishments that did not report by that date. Selected establishments were contacted again to obtain as much information on the telephone as possible. Late data received in early 1984 were substituted for imputed data when the difference between the two was significant. Some publication cells in which more than 50 percent of the data were imputed have been suppressed.

Nonemployer Firms

General—As described earlier, the information derived from the business income tax returns of all firms was matched to the census employer file on the basis of common identification numbers. Those business income tax returns which could not be matched, were further classified on the basis of several characteristics. Returns with characteristics consistent with firms without payroll were treated as nonemployers. The nonemployer construction firms were not required to file census reports.

For "number of establishments," each separate income tax return was assumed to be an establishment. "All business receipts" was based on receipts information reported on the tax return. In 1982, this group accounted for 60 percent of the total number of construction establishments, but accounted for only 8 percent of all business receipts of all construction establishments.

Qualifications to the nonemployer data—Since no sampling was involved in the nonemployer establishments, the statistics for nonemployers are not subject to sampling variability. However, these data are subject to an unknown amount of reporting and processing errors which could not be detected by the Census Bureau.

CENSUS REPORT FORMS

Information for the 1982 Census of Construction Industries was obtained from employer establishments primarily through the use of eight questionnaires, determined by industry classification and size. Standard forms and short forms were developed for each of the three two-digit SIC groups (15, 16, and 17), and for the establishments classified in SIC 6552. Establishments with 50 or more employees all received the standard form. A sub-sample of establishments with fewer than 50 employees received short forms instead of the standard forms. The short forms covered only major items and omitted most of the detail found in the longer forms.

In reviewing and developing the questionnaires, comments and recommendations were solicited from construction trade associations and appropriate advisory groups. The Census Bureau surveyed several thousand firms representing all economic activities to gain insight into the way companies maintain records and to see whether new information could be collected.

DATA PROCESSING

The 1982 census report forms were mailed out in December 1982. Collection of these report forms, also by mail, was essentially completed in July 1983. They were mailed from and

returned to the Census Bureau's Data Preparation Division in Jeffersonville, Ind., where routine editing and coding of the report forms were also accomplished.

The returned reports underwent extensive processing. A preliminary edit done at the time of data entry identified obviously deficient reports and reports needing clarification. When necessary, these problems were resolved by further contact with the respondents. Next, the data were transmitted to Census Bureau headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Data records, then, underwent a detailed computer review and analysis. The records containing significant problems were referred for further analytical review and, if necessary, contacts were made with the respondents. The computer performed most classification coding (such as industry coding, geographic coding, and size coding) and imputation for missing items or for the small number of reports not received in time for tabulation. The imputation was performed on an industry (or industry group)-State (or geographic group) basis using all available response and administrative data.

The data records were then tabulated on an industry basis. Industry totals were subjected to analytical review, and selected statistics were prepared for the preliminary reports. Corrections resulting from this review were made to the computer records and final tabulations were produced.

The review of a preliminary report for an industry often uncovered the need for corrections or revisions to the data for another industry for which a preliminary report had already been published. The final reports incorporate all revisions and corrections made during the review of the preliminary reports and contain considerable more data than were published in those reports.

GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION

Information for the 1982 Census of Construction Industries' final industry report series is classified on the basis of two types of geographic distributions: (1) physical location of the establishment, and (2) location of construction work. Separate State codes were assigned based on this information.

The geographic area reports series presents similar data by industry for each State (physical location of the establishment) and for selected SCSA's and SMSA's.

DUPLICATION IN RECEIPTS

The aggregate of construction receipts reported by all construction establishments in each of the several industry, geographic area, or other groupings in this census, contains varying amounts of duplication, since the construction work (and the receipts) of one firm may be subcontracted to other construction firms and also be included in the subcontractors' receipts. To avoid this duplication, a "net construction receipts" figure has been derived for each establishment by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the total construction receipts.

Duplication in receipts between other construction and non-construction industries results from the use of products of these other industries as input materials by construction establishments. "Value added," avoids this duplication and is, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries or areas. "Value added," is

defined in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries as equal to all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. However, for SIC 6552 and SIC 1531 where land receipts are significant, value added is defined as equal to all business receipts less land receipts, payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels.

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries may be obtained on computer tape or in tabular form. The data will be in summary form and subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies), as are the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact and detailed specifications of the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief, Construction Statistics Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., 20233.

To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call 301-763-5435.

RELATIONSHIPS OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES TO CURRENT SURVEYS

The Census Bureau also conducts current surveys (monthly, quarterly, and annually) to keep abreast of the rapid changes in business conditions, new processes, new materials, and shifting demands of goods and services. The census universe provides the sampling frame, weights, and benchmarks on which some of these current surveys are based. The accuracy of the measures derived from these current surveys is directly related to the completeness of information provided in the censuses.

COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DATA WITH OTHER DATA

Data contained in the reports of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries are not the same as the data published in the Census Bureau's monthly Construction Reports, Series C30, Value of New Construction Put in Place. The main difference is that the C30 series covers all new construction put in place without regard to who is performing the construction activity, whereas, the construction census figures cover both new construction and

maintenance and repair work, but only for establishments classified in the construction industry. Force account construction activity—construction work performed by the labor force of a nonconstruction company for itself, or by other entities (Federal, State, or local governments) for themselves, or by property owners for themselves—probably accounts for more than half of the difference in the data of the two series of reports. Other factors contributing to the difference are that the census data do not include: (1) the value of materials supplied by the owners of projects, (2) the value of separate architectural and engineering services and, to a lesser extent, (3) the value of construction work performed for others by firms outside the scope of construction (manufacturers who install, lumber yards and other businesses, etc.).

Data contained in the reports of the census of construction industries may also differ from industry data in "Employment and Earnings Statistics," published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and "Statistics of Income," published by the Internal Revenue Service. These differences arise from varying definitions of scope, coverage, timing, classification, and methodology. Their effect is not fully known.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

- * Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
- ** All employees (average) is the sum of construction workers during pay period including 12th of March, May, August, and November divided by 4, added to all others, March 12th.
- Represents zero.
- † Represents total construction receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others. (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- †† Represents all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. In SIC's 1531 and 6552, land receipts are also subtracted from "all business receipts." (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- ‡ Possible duplication in data. (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
- (NA) Not available.
- (S) Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards on the basis of either the response rate, associated standard error, or a consistency review.
- (W) Greater than zero but less than 1 percent.
- n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number

Statistics	For U.S.	By State	By employment size	By receipts size	By type, class, ownership, kind of business, and location of construction ¹	By specialization in types of construction
Assets and depreciation (gross book value):						
Beginning of year—structures, machinery and equipment	3					
End of year—total	1, 3	1		5	6	
End of year—structures, machinery and equipment	3					
Depreciation charges during the year—structures, machinery and equipment	3					
Capital expenditures:						
Total capital expenditures	1, 3	1		5	6	
New structures—machinery and equipment	3					
Used structures—machinery and equipment	3					
Communication services, payments for	2					
Employees:						
All employees—average number	1, 2	1		5	6	
Construction workers—average number	1, 2, 9					8
Other employees—March	2					
Employer costs for fringe benefits—legally required and voluntary expenditures	2					
Establishments:						
Number in business at end of year	2					
Number in business during the year	1, 2, 4, 9	1, 9		5	6	8
Hours—construction workers:						
Total	1, 2, 9	1, 9		5	6	
Quarterly	2, 9	9				
Inventories	4					
Materials, components, supplies, and fuels—payments for	1, 2	1		5	6	
Payroll:						
First quarter, all employees	2					
Annual:						
All employees	1, 2	1		5	6	8
Construction workers	1, 2	1				
Other employees	2					
Power, fuels, and lubricants—payments for	2					
Profile of the industry—selected industry averages	12					
Proprietors and working partners	2					
Ratios, State	13	13				
Receipts:						
All business receipts	2			5	6	
Construction receipts, total	1, 2, 4	1		5	6	2, 7, 10
For work subcontracted in from others	2					
Other business receipts and land receipts ²	2					
Net construction receipts	1, 2	1		5	6	8
Value added	1, 2	1		5	6	8
Rental payments:						
Total	1, 2	1		5	6	
For machinery and equipment	2					
For structures	2					
Repairs to structures and related facilities	2					
Repairs to machinery and equipment	2					
Storage capacity for fuels ³	2					
Subcontract work to others, payments for	1, 2	1		5	6	8

Note: Data for 1977 and earlier years are also available in some of these tables.

¹Type—buildings, roads, etc. Class—new construction or maintenance and repair work. Ownership—private or government owned.

²Other business receipts and land receipts are shown separately for SIC's 1531 and 6552 only.

³Storage capacity for fuels shown only for SIC's 1611, 1622, 1623, and 1629.



Floor Laying and Other Floorwork Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.

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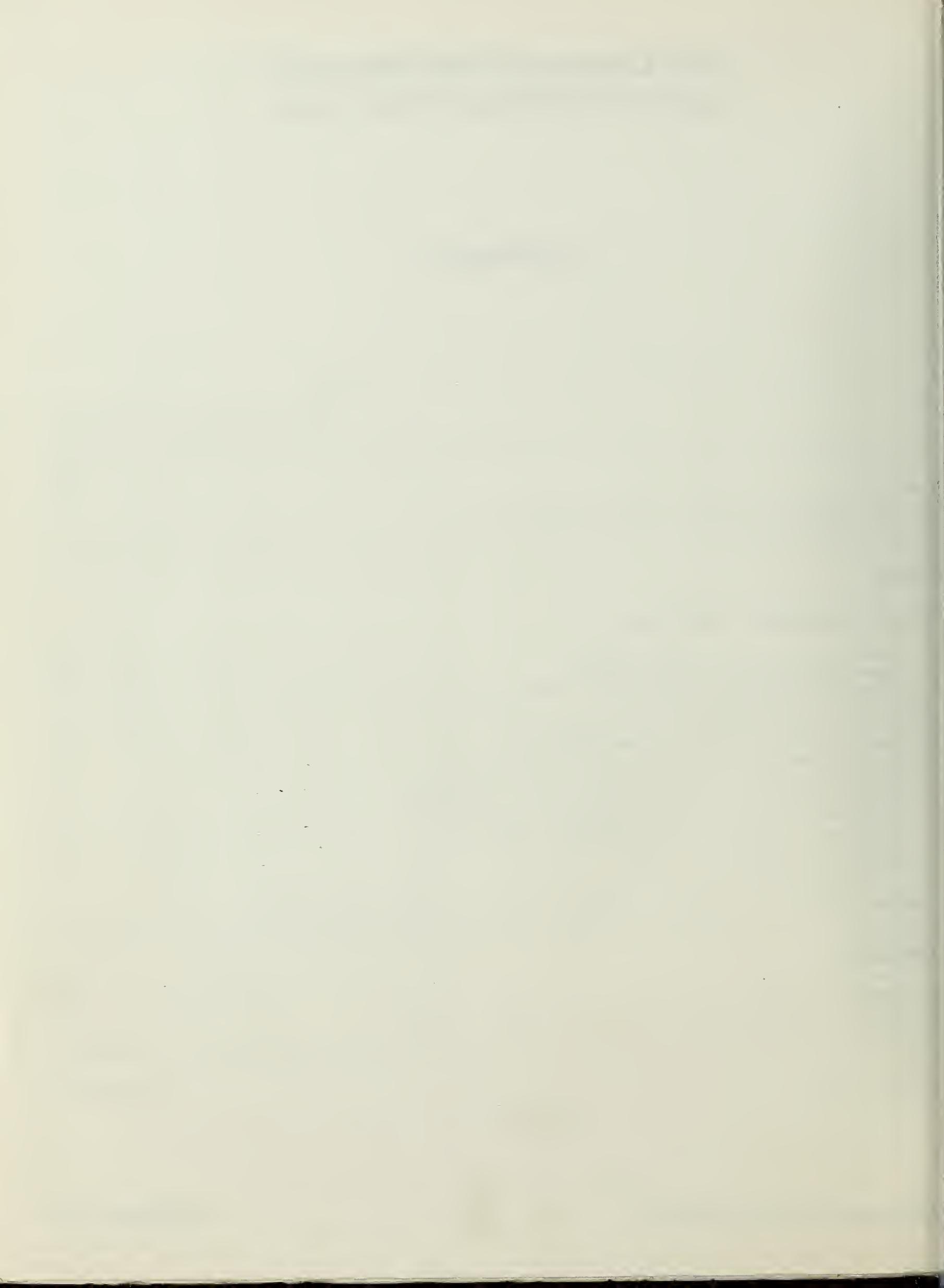
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Statistics for Establishments Without Payroll appear in the U.S. Industry Summary Report.

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in laying, scraping, finishing, or refinishing of parquet and other hardwood flooring. This industry also includes contractors that install asphalt tile, linoleum, and mastic and resilient flooring. For specific examples, refer to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual and its 1977 supplement.¹

During 1982, there were 6,673 establishments with payroll classified in this industry.² All business receipts of these establishments amounted to \$1.9 billion, of which \$1.8 billion were receipts for construction work. Their payments for construction work subcontracted to others amounted to \$96.1 million, leaving net construction receipts of about \$1.7 billion. Value added for 1982 was \$913 million. (See Introduction and appendixes for explanation of terms.)

The establishments in this industry made payments of \$807 million for materials, components, and supplies purchased for use in construction work for others, purchased and subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use, purchased and then resold to others, and purchased and used in construction work for their own account. However, materials furnished to contractors by owners of projects are, of course, not included. Payments of \$37.7 million were also made for selected power, fuels, and lubricants purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the parent company.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

²Limited data for establishments in this industry without payroll (nonemployers) will be included in the U.S. industry summary report to be published after the individual industry reports have been issued.

Establishments with 10 employees or more, while representing only 13 percent of the total number of employer establishments in this industry, accounted for 62 percent of all business receipts.

Total average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 21 percent from 1977 to a total of 32 thousand employees. Total payroll for 1982 amounted to \$497 million. Hours worked by construction workers during the first quarter of 1982 were 8.9 million hours, while hours worked during the third quarter were 9.7 million hours.

Payments of \$87.3 million for employer costs for fringe benefits (not included in payroll) represent expenditures during the year for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees—such as employers' Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, pension plans, and welfare plans.

The 1982 estimates for establishments with payroll in all of the construction industries are based on a probability sample consisting of about 172,000 construction establishments. The estimates for this particular industry are based on a sample of about 2,400 establishments.

The statistics reported by each establishment cover all of its activities, not just construction. Therefore, aggregates of such data for an industry reflect not only the primary construction activities of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary construction activities and any nonconstruction activities.

All data shown are based on current dollars for the years specified and have not been adjusted for price changes or inflation between 1977 and 1982.

Table 1. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	1982								
	Number of establishments	Employees**		Payroll		Construction worker hours (thousands)	Total construction receipts	Net construction receipts†	
		All	Construction workers	All employees	Construction workers				
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
United States	6 673	32 349	25 410	496 824	364 231	37 399	1 793 756	1 697 628	
Alabama	84	359	279	4 308	3 084	437	18 609	(D)	
Alaska	26	130	105	2 368	1 889	101	11 827	10 794	
Arizona	113	637	507	8 074	6 065	617	32 679	30 616	
Arkansas	38	106	89	1 277	963	184	4 236	4 097	
California	876	5 044	3 926	93 467	69 994	5 608	334 512	315 498	
Colorado	153	825	657	13 429	10 641	968	44 431	41 041	
Connecticut	110	605	484	9 406	6 542	734	34 799	32 976	
Delaware	*12	91	66	1 403	868	96	3 838	3 738	
District of Columbia	7	(D)	*38	(D)	545	43	(D)	(D)	
Florida	292	1 295	1 035	13 011	9 673	1 620	51 453	47 718	
Georgia	159	764	598	11 382	7 742	947	46 966	44 533	
Hawaii	33	163	127	3 577	2 673	212	(D)	12 133	
Idaho	22	45	39	*518	*434	*86	*5 563	*4 860	
Illinois	296	1 633	1 214	29 944	20 611	1 722	98 428	92 792	
Indiana	162	536	443	8 055	5 735	590	29 588	28 246	
Iowa	102	257	198	3 825	2 795	263	12 566	12 198	
Kansas	72	410	322	6 327	4 918	480	27 442	26 082	
Kentucky	69	278	237	2 953	2 359	392	10 464	10 344	
Louisiana	120	454	374	6 219	4 844	586	22 121	21 681	
Maine	31	78	*61	*786	*637	*110	*3 476	*3 377	
Maryland	162	1 184	950	17 340	11 663	1 516	63 611	59 750	
Massachusetts	191	948	763	15 551	10 765	986	66 026	62 860	
Michigan	172	884	672	13 366	9 209	861	39 319	37 527	
Minnesota	122	633	483	9 907	7 757	647	25 786	24 135	
Mississippi	41	129	107	1 250	669	148	5 524	4 955	
Missouri	126	785	624	12 198	9 194	836	39 500	38 774	
Montana	*22	(D)	50	(D)	617	75	2 513	2 439	
Nebraska	37	130	89	2 036	1 434	163	7 336	6 952	
Nevada	25	118	100	2 297	1 844	124	9 405	9 193	
New Hampshire	33	74	65	(D)	785	112	3 529	3 473	
New Jersey	254	1 106	925	17 229	13 039	1 400	51 891	50 081	
New Mexico	51	171	143	1 518	1 133	117	6 686	6 439	
New York	414	2 420	1 886	41 879	31 101	3 009	151 735	139 880	
North Carolina	222	733	558	6 303	4 928	892	26 853	26 364	
North Dakota	24	90	75	996	795	82	*4 706	*4 625	
Ohio	266	1 211	948	18 243	12 475	1 331	61 948	60 010	
Oklahoma	54	284	226	4 453	3 496	279	17 533	15 880	
Oregon	111	528	344	6 213	4 487	386	21 795	20 766	
Pennsylvania	324	1 402	1 141	20 878	15 600	1 878	76 517	72 876	
Rhode Island	*20	126	110	(D)	1 494	218	5 277	5 153	
South Carolina	91	357	311	3 831	2 801	400	16 087	15 608	
South Dakota	7	*26	*13	(S)	(S)	(S)	*814	*800	
Tennessee	96	380	291	4 360	3 074	468	17 879	16 791	
Texas	399	2 217	1 712	34 800	26 617	2 775	140 297	133 361	
Utah	22	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	
Vermont	*12	(D)	*21	(D)	*209	*32	*525	*520	
Virginia	206	1 066	840	13 624	9 469	1 260	43 985	42 276	
Washington	192	756	536	12 974	8 950	715	43 873	41 936	
West Virginia	33	70	56	800	628	*85	4 484	4 320	
Wisconsin	155	566	472	7 578	5 637	630	23 494	22 613	
Wyoming	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	

1982—Con.

1977

Value added††	Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Payments for construction work subcontracted to others	Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	Capital expenditures, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	All employees**	Total construction receipts	Value added††	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			Location of establishment
									B	H	M	
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	B	H	M	
913 316	844 630	96 128	18 142	19 248	169 222	40 990	1 616 932	823 659	1	1	3	U.S.
8 768	(D)	(D)	137	*635	3 285	615	18 366	9 803	14	-	44	Ala.
4 312	6 898	(S)	18	*377	1 097	63	3 869	1 977	20	36	42	Alaska
14 985	16 496	2 063	635	396	4 047	692	28 543	14 510	17	15	11	Ariz.
2 217	2 245	*139	*8	12	393	183	6 776	3 933	31	36	37	Ark.
167 068	160 347	19 014	4 511	2 453	30 827	6 512	321 434	166 326	3	3	5	Calif.
20 986	21 524	3 390	520	847	4 080	658	26 900	12 843	10	9	11	Colo.
16 251	17 725	1 823	275	384	2 305	536	20 048	10 941	12	12	22	Conn.
2 239	1 665	(S)	98	*147	811	164	4 767	2 365	29	27	44	Del.
1 914	(D)	(D)	-	22	826	92	2 702	1 726	-	-	(W)	D.C.
24 449	24 600	3 734	564	505	4 222	1 255	50 563	20 173	11	12	18	Fla.
20 687	27 356	2 433	436	315	3 565	955	32 295	14 373	14	15	22	Ga.
7 250	5 082	(D)	70	150	1 423	189	10 284	5 308	12	12	14	Hawaii
*1 224	(S)	(S)	*230	(D)	*661	124	3 657	1 689	40	73	-	Idaho
52 863	44 782	5 636	1 028	872	8 864	2 488	112 329	61 710	5	4	10	Ill.
16 305	13 434	1 342	129	377	4 339	698	22 036	12 487	13	7	15	Ind.
6 639	6 280	*367	(D)	185	1 030	326	9 428	4 256	14	13	19	Iowa
13 472	12 797	1 360	213	568	3 031	399	16 406	8 157	16	16	13	Kans.
6 038	4 305	120	37	*234	906	267	8 547	4 568	28	24	41	Ky.
13 847	9 160	440	155	355	2 492	831	26 973	13 577	14	14	20	La.
*1 846	*1 844	(S)	*9	*10	*583	102	4 091	2 233	40	55	44	Maine
34 643	26 058	3 861	914	353	6 837	1 588	50 133	29 780	7	5	1	Md.
33 771	31 213	3 165	395	927	5 023	1 065	38 246	17 857	8	5	15	Mass.
22 931	15 682	1 791	280	334	3 156	1 124	46 165	26 533	11	8	9	Mich.
15 233	11 118	1 651	509	160	2 526	791	27 409	13 875	10	10	3	Minn.
2 807	(D)	569	30	40	703	222	8 592	3 210	13	9	11	Miss.
21 097	20 178	726	299	79	2 835	962	38 840	19 814	11	7	5	Mo.
1 365	1 074	74	*7	-	307	*85	*3 838	*2 047	-	17	-	Mont.
3 507	4 086	384	86	53	1 721	306	9 514	5 657	26	25	34	Nebr.
4 845	4 656	211	32	(D)	803	230	10 096	4 681	24	24	-	Nev.
1 946	*1 599	*56	24	25	246	163	3 980	2 197	32	40	25	N.H.
32 084	18 756	1 810	515	956	4 883	1 141	42 192	22 379	9	8	17	N.J.
3 649	2 794	*247	*75	87	1 189	277	8 610	4 858	28	32	33	N. Mex.
77 699	66 286	11 855	782	1 473	9 796	2 530	99 853	50 113	5	5	9	N.Y.
14 385	12 887	489	143	84	3 130	893	28 666	12 759	14	13	9	N.C.
2 580	(D)	(S)	-	*23	*483	62	1 398	984	32	44	43	N. Dak.
34 218	28 776	1 938	798	643	5 571	1 816	66 064	36 517	7	7	15	Ohio
8 119	8 297	1 653	122	323	2 169	502	15 085	8 438	19	13	23	Okla.
10 329	11 290	*1 029	162	109	1 835	688	30 830	16 284	20	15	33	Oreg.
38 330	36 934	3 641	672	1 031	6 513	1 882	79 722	37 389	8	7	13	Pa.
2 718	(D)	*124	(D)	*40	305	112	4 937	2 368	26	17	55	R.I.
7 596	(D)	479	219	160	1 458	400	14 654	8 098	14	13	10	S.C.
*350	(S)	*14	*37	8	*156	(D)	*1 766	*1 293	65	71	30	S. Dak.
9 013	7 932	1 088	207	273	2 173	642	22 544	9 786	13	14	10	Tenn.
63 598	71 974	6 835	1 389	2 011	12 717	2 067	62 212	34 650	7	7	11	Tex.
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	301	10 336	4 930	-	-	-	Utah
*327	*248	(S)	(D)	*9	*10	(D)	*452	(S)	-	57	49	Vt.
22 201	20 865	1 709	622	626	5 163	1 496	44 433	21 840	10	8	19	Va.
23 178	19 890	1 937	396	205	4 222	1 210	54 427	29 518	9	8	10	Wash.
*2 593	1 749	*164	(D)	*23	*479	162	3 084	1 881	32	38	53	W. Va.
12 708	10 538	881	195	252	3 237	934	35 975	19 102	10	13	35	Wis.
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	78	2 876	1 351	-	-	-	Wyo.

Table 2. Detailed Statistics for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
Number of establishments in business during year	6 673	8 969	9 052	7 833	2	3	3	4
Number of establishments in business at end of year	6 481	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Proprietors and working partners	3 213	6 107	6 637	6 676	3	4	4	4
All employees**	32 349	40 990	44 262	38 459	2	1	2	1
Construction workers:								
March	24 548	31 480	33 680	30 708	2	1	2	2
May	25 008	35 148	34 873	31 262	2	2	2	2
August	25 491	34 284	37 858	34 450	2	2	2	2
November	24 224	33 843	36 450	33 118	2	2	2	2
Average	25 410	33 724	36 402	33 072	2	1	2	2
Other employees:								
March	6 922	7 133	7 617	5 461	2	2	3	2
Construction worker hours (thousands):								
January to March	8 890	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
April to June	9 423	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
July to September	9 685	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
October to December	9 400	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Total hours worked	37 399	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees	496 824	453 107	367 077	238 303	1	1	2	1
Payroll, construction workers	364 231	352 246	291 384	197 582	2	1	2	1
Payroll, other employees	132 593	100 861	75 693	40 770	2	1	2	2
First quarter payroll, all employees	112 677	98 200	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Employer costs for fringe benefits	87 259	79 774	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Legally required expenditures	68 918	47 366	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Voluntary expenditures	18 341	32 409	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
All business receipts	1 854 075	1 673 903	1 209 945	783 755	2	1	2	2
Total construction receipts	1 793 756	1 616 932	1 175 846	762 005	2	1	2	2
Receipts for work subcontracted in from others	852 754	785 073	521 209	349 178	2	2	3	2
Land receipts ¹	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)				
Other business receipts	60 319	56 971	34 099	21 800	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Net construction receipts†	1 697 628	1 547 860	1 132 194	743 320	2	1	2	2
Value added††	913 316	823 659	649 375	433 246	2	1	2	2
Selected payments	940 758	850 244	560 570	350 522	2	2	3	2
Materials, components, and supplies ²	806 949	749 792	516 918	331 795	2	2	3	2
Construction work subcontracted to others	96 128	69 072	43 652	18 758	3	3	6	7
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants	37 680	31 380	(NA)	(NA)	3	3	(NA)	(NA)
Electricity	6 210	4 122	(NA)	(NA)	4	3	(NA)	(NA)
Natural gas	1 886	2 070	(NA)	(NA)	5	28	(NA)	(NA)
Gasoline and diesel fuel (including gasohol)	27 464	22 495	(NA)	(NA)	3	2	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases	2 119	2 694	(NA)	(NA)	7	6	(NA)	(NA)
Storage capacity for fuels ³ (thousand gallons)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	18 142	11 933	(NA)	(NA)	3	3	(NA)	(NA)
For machinery and equipment	3 628	3 049	1 735	913	5	6	7	5
For structures	14 514	8 884	(NA)	(NA)	4	3	(NA)	(NA)
Selected purchased services	23 186	24 120	(NA)	(NA)	3	3	(NA)	(NA)
Communication services	13 143	12 042	(NA)	(NA)	3	3	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to structures and related facilities	2 184	1 747	(NA)	(NA)	6	4	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to machinery and equipment	7 858	10 332	(NA)	(NA)	3	4	(NA)	(NA)
Ownership of construction projects:								
Total construction receipts	1 793 756	1 616 932	1 175 846	762 005	2	1	2	2
Government owned	204 766	130 594	185 920	112 238	11	4	4	2
Privately owned	1 588 989	1 486 338	989 926	649 767	2	1	2	1

¹Data were collected separately for establishments classified in SIC 1531, Operative Builders and SIC 6552, Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries. For all other industries, data are included in other business receipts.

²For 1967 and 1972, includes data for power, fuels, and lubricants.

³Data were collected only for establishments classified as heavy construction contractors.

Table 3. Assets, Capital Expenditures, and Depreciation for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
STRUCTURES, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	157 034	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land	19 248	26 910	14 441	6 357	5	3	7	5
New	14 609	22 868	11 155	5 018	6	4	5	4
Used	4 639	4 042	3 286	1 339	7	7	23	11
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	7 061	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	169 222	142 049	90 013	(NA)	3	2	3	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year	22 982	16 118	10 473	(NA)	3	2	15	(NA)
Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	47 362	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land	2 913	4 275	4 843	2 076	11	14	23	10
New structures and related facilities	2 204	3 692	2 468	1 333	14	13	15	7
Used structures and related facilities	708	583	2 375	743	13	16	32	13
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	1 972	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	23	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	48 303	39 438	24 647	(NA)	4	3	6	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year	4 432	1 974	1 380	(NA)	5	12	9	(NA)
Machinery and Equipment								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	109 671	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land	16 335	22 636	9 598	4 281	5	5	9	9
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	12 404	19 177	8 687	3 685	6	3	5	2
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use	8 702	15 836	(NA)	(NA)	7	4	(NA)	(NA)
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	3 931	3 459	911	596	8	7	13	16
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	5 088	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	120 918	102 611	65 366	(NA)	2	2	3	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year	18 550	14 145	9 093	(NA)	3	2	17	(NA)

Table 4. Value of Inventories for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and 1981

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Establishments with payroll	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
All establishments:		
Number	6 673	2
Total construction receipts	1 793 756	2
Establishments with inventories:		
Number	1 944	7
Total construction receipts	1 180 588	2
Inventories ¹ :		
End of 1982, total	78 392	4
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	2 414	13
Amount of LIFO reserve	1 031	22
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	75 978	4
End of 1981, total	73 400	4
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	2 470	13
Amount of LIFO reserve	963	23
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	70 930	4
Establishments with no inventories:		
Number	4 729	2
Total construction receipts	613 168	3

¹Inventories at cost or market prior to any adjustment to correct to LIFO values.

Table 5. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Employment Size Class: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with an average of—								
		1 to 4 employees	5 to 9 employees	10 to 19 employees	20 to 49 employees	50 to 99 employees	100 to 249 employees	250 to 499 employees	500 to 999 employees	1,000 employees or more
1982										
Number of establishments	6 673	4 839	995	536	258	39	5	—	—	—
All employees**	32 349	8 143	6 451	6 958	7 644	2 525	627	—	—	—
Payroll, all employees	496 824	77 578	87 126	114 898	151 998	53 251	1 972	—	—	—
Construction worker hours (thousands)	37 399	9 307	6 893	7 620	9 424	3 533	619	—	—	—
All business receipts	1 854 075	333 345	369 253	408 439	538 747	204 290	(D)	—	—	—
Total construction receipts	1 793 756	327 092	353 640	395 830	521 046	153 007	43 140	—	—	—
Net construction receipts†	1 697 628	313 061	328 784	372 928	491 593	191 261	(D)	—	—	—
Value added††	913 316	181 024	165 105	200 566	263 204	78 412	25 003	—	—	—
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	844 630	138 289	179 292	184 970	246 089	77 823	18 165	—	—	—
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others	96 128	14 031	24 855	22 902	29 453	4 886	(D)	—	—	—
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	18 142	2 570	3 788	4 358	5 230	2 194	(D)	—	—	—
Capital expenditures, other than land	19 248	4 167	3 699	4 560	5 033	1 788	(D)	—	—	—
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	169 222	43 500	30 250	37 913	42 348	11 954	3 256	—	—	—
1977										
All employees**	40 990	12 043	8 192	8 081	7 891	3 433	1 350	(D)	—	—
Total construction receipts	1 616 932	408 922	314 615	325 401	354 842	151 709	61 444	(D)	—	—
Value added††	823 659	212 211	154 646	157 258	180 715	83 012	35 818	(D)	—	—
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)										
All employees**	2	3	5	5	2	(W)	(W)	—	—	—
Net construction receipts†	2	5	6	4	1	(W)	—	—	—	—
Capital expenditures, other than land	5	11	17	10	2	(W)	—	—	—	—

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

Table 6. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Receipts Size Class: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see Introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with all business receipts of—									
		Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	\$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	\$10,000,000 or more
1982											
Number of establishments	8 873	1 449	1 183	1 249	1 247	671	461	303	88	18	3
All employees**	32 349	1 594	1 555	2 598	4 978	4 854	5 390	6 429	3 433	1 190	326
Payroll, all employees	496 824	5 058	11 519	23 038	56 342	64 450	91 016	127 908	79 068	30 134	8 290
Construction worker hours (thousands)	37 399	1 189	1 692	3 130	5 856	5 055	5 824	7 935	4 604	1 735	376
All business receipts	1 854 075	17 252	42 396	86 914	197 918	237 262	327 890	474 149	308 411	161 884	(D)
Total construction receipts	1 793 758	16 984	42 210	86 019	194 104	227 688	316 688	458 417	296 279	117 281	38 085
Net construction receipts†	1 897 628	16 241	40 689	82 564	188 665	216 387	299 705	430 395	277 312	147 666	(D)
Value added††	913 316	10 577	26 814	52 298	106 273	118 824	160 960	226 800	139 029	53 170	18 569
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	844 630	5 932	14 061	31 160	84 203	107 137	149 946	219 326	150 415	62 625	19 822
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others	96 128	742	1 520	3 454	7 439	11 301	16 983	28 022	18 967	7 698	(D)
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	18 142	82	262	796	1 758	2 876	3 211	4 747	3 394	1 014	(D)
Capital expenditures, other than land	19 248	215	544	1 419	2 578	2 733	3 483	4 410	2 594	854	414
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	169 222	2 366	6 630	13 753	22 564	24 271	28 634	38 985	20 941	7 138	3 937
1977											
All employees**	40 990	2 475	3 365	4 336	7 032	6 850	6 338	6 675	2 789	11 131	(NA)
Total construction receipts	1 616 932	26 108	74 560	120 584	244 802	284 151	281 817	351 412	154 743	178 756	(NA)
Value added††	823 659	15 755	46 551	70 435	123 131	142 570	139 825	168 337	74 089	142 968	(NA)
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees**	2	5	6	7	6	6	5	2	(W)	(W)	(W)
Net construction receipts†	2	6	5	5	5	7	6	3	(W)	(W)	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land	5	29	26	20	12	16	18	3	(W)	(W)	(W)

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

*Data for this size class include establishments with receipts of \$10,000,000 or more, which were not tabulated separately in 1977.

Table 7. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Type of Construction: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Type of construction	Construction receipts			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Total	New construction ¹	Maintenance and repair			
	A	B	C	A	B	C
1982						
Total construction receipts [‡]	1 793 756	1 085 865	707 891	2	2	2
Building construction						
Single-family houses	1 528 041	908 266	617 775	1	2	2
Single-family houses, detached	575 496	343 170	232 326	2	3	3
Single-family houses, attached	467 923	268 888	199 035	3	3	4
Apartment buildings with two or more apartments	107 573	74 281	33 291	5	6	6
Other residential buildings	131 923	76 833	55 089	5	7	6
Office and bank buildings	44 445	26 304	18 141	4	5	5
Office buildings	307 725	178 866	128 858	3	3	2
Bank buildings and other financial institutions	249 224	148 860	100 363	3	4	3
Industrial buildings and warehouses	58 501	30 006	28 494	4	5	4
Industrial buildings	119 962	77 792	42 169	4	3	7
Warehouses	102 497	63 498	38 999	4	4	8
Stores, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations	17 464	14 294	3 170	6	4	20
Religious buildings	114 029	64 457	49 571	4	5	3
Educational buildings	25 924	13 094	12 829	4	4	4
Hospitals and institutional buildings	94 011	61 535	32 475	3	5	4
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings	80 411	45 987	34 424	3	3	4
Other nonresidential buildings	23 329	14 768	8 560	10	10	20
	8 782	5 454	3 328	17	4	46
Nonbuilding construction	4 458	2 159	2 299	20	21	34
Construction work, n.s.k.	283 256	175 440	87 815	4	4	4
1977						
Total construction receipts [‡]	1 616 932	1 167 847	449 085	1	1	2
Building construction						
Single-family houses	1 273 669	889 807	383 862	1	1	2
Apartment buildings with two or more apartments	655 195	461 715	193 480	2	2	3
Other residential buildings	127 679	88 877	38 802	3	4	6
Office and bank buildings	38 094	27 293	10 801	3	5	3
Industrial buildings and warehouses	125 786	87 435	38 351	3	2	5
	79 332	52 664	26 668	4	5	6
Stores, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations	60 480	41 965	18 515	3	3	4
Religious buildings	23 004	15 615	7 389	3	3	6
Educational buildings	78 921	57 111	21 810	2	2	3
Hospitals and institutional buildings	59 671	42 771	16 900	2	2	2
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings	16 245	9 696	6 549	8	7	15
Other nonresidential buildings	9 261	4 666	4 595	20	24	26
Nonbuilding construction	21 743	13 671	8 072	14	15	18
Construction work, n.s.k.	321 564	264 194	57 370	3	3	3

¹For this industry, data for additions and alterations were not collected separately. These data are included with "New Construction."

Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1982

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization in major types of construction work. If number of establishments or total receipts for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of construction receipts by type of construction was not provided in table 7. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Total construction receipts		Net construction receipts†	Value added††	Payments for construction work subcontracted to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	B	D	H	
All establishments	6 673	32 349	496 824	1 793 756	881 311	1 697 628	913 316	96 128	2	2	3	
Establishments not specializing by type	1 199	11 748	219 048	761 770	(NA)	723 698	389 791	38 072	2	2	5	
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more	5 474	20 600	277 775	1 031 986	881 311	973 929	523 525	58 056	2	2	5	
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, DETACHED												
All establishments specializing in type	2 616	8 488	106 433	400 090	328 698	374 418	196 621	25 672	4	4	9	
Establishments with—												
100 percent specialization	852	2 257	27 911	98 550	98 550	91 609	54 842	6 941	6	6	13	
90 to 99 percent specialization	477	1 605	19 683	76 092	70 292	69 925	34 144	6 167	11	10	23	
80 to 89 percent specialization	489	1 464	17 640	63 519	52 165	61 142	32 359	2 377	10	10	19	
70 to 79 percent specialization	460	1 569	18 225	69 788	51 269	65 648	33 531	4 140	9	9	15	
60 to 69 percent specialization	306	1 325	17 478	75 576	47 040	69 959	33 321	5 616	11	9	18	
51 to 59 percent specialization	30	267	5 496	16 564	9 379	16 134	8 423	430	17	10	7	
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, ATTACHED												
All establishments specializing in type	181	645	7 697	33 072	24 581	31 209	17 383	1 862	14	17	34	
Establishments with—												
100 percent specialization	36	*88	*426	*3 245	*3 245	*3 115	*1 557	(S)	51	62	—	
90 to 99 percent specialization	25	72	845	2 124	1 957	2 077	*1 515	*46	37	39	49	
80 to 89 percent specialization	55	147	1 654	6 902	5 563	6 590	3 938	*312	30	35	64	
70 to 79 percent specialization	40	188	1 896	7 325	5 298	7 010	3 820	*315	24	31	45	
60 to 69 percent specialization	15	96	2 068	10 225	6 652	9 171	4 597	*1 054	29	31	52	
51 to 59 percent specialization	*10	53	808	3 251	1 865	3 246	1 956	(S)	27	14	—	
APARTMENT BUILDINGS WITH TWO OR MORE APARTMENTS												
All establishments specializing in type	193	856	12 884	53 543	42 633	49 829	24 663	3 714	12	16	26	
Establishments with—												
100 percent specialization	32	150	2 665	10 521	10 521	9 738	4 779	783	12	7	3	
90 to 99 percent specialization	*20	*72	(S)	*3 982	*3 590	(S)	(S)	(S)	62	75	—	
80 to 89 percent specialization	58	289	3 481	16 705	13 821	15 876	6 203	(S)	27	33	—	
70 to 79 percent specialization	48	141	1 862	*9 898	*7 473	*9 000	5 041	*898	22	45	61	
60 to 69 percent specialization	*20	94	1 363	*6 893	*4 257	*6 277	2 673	*616	34	46	51	
51 to 59 percent specialization	*13	109	1 619	5 543	2 968	5 214	2 834	329	29	18	19	
OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS												
All establishments specializing in type	52	159	1 914	4 914	3 890	4 566	2 838	*348	40	29	64	
Establishments with—												
100 percent specialization	*8	*8	*26	*128	*128	*125	*56	3	56	49	33	
90 to 99 percent specialization	23	55	(D)	2 410	2 169	(D)	1 954	(D)	15	4	—	
80 to 89 percent specialization	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
70 to 79 percent specialization	5	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	—	—	—	
60 to 69 percent specialization	*10	*25	*190	*1 345	*901	*1 245	*307	(S)	69	74	—	
51 to 59 percent specialization	*6	*6	*42	(S)	*142	(S)	*190	—	75	—	—	
INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS												
All establishments specializing in type	92	663	11 353	38 654	32 359	37 595	20 916	1 058	12	12	30	
Establishments with—												
100 percent specialization	42	364	5 589	18 499	18 499	18 087	10 283	*412	19	16	49	
90 to 99 percent specialization	*7	32	673	4 206	3 918	4 021	1 795	*185	28	24	54	
80 to 89 percent specialization	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—	
70 to 79 percent specialization	*15	68	1 229	2 673	1 961	2 656	2 318	*16	25	26	52	
60 to 69 percent specialization	*19	124	2 513	9 326	5 665	9 033	4 304	(S)	26	24	—	
51 to 59 percent specialization	7	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—	
OFFICE BUILDINGS												
All establishments specializing in type	204	1 867	32 017	114 627	92 746	106 182	57 465	8 445	8	6	10	
Establishments with—												
100 percent specialization	92	721	10 030	39 082	39 082	34 922	18 296	4 160	8	11	11	
90 to 99 percent specialization	*13	189	2 733	10 993	10 014	(D)	7 054	(D)	33	20	—	
80 to 89 percent specialization	22	177	3 389	10 315	8 602	10 215	6 520	*100	25	17	45	
70 to 79 percent specialization	34	265	3 999	15 114	11 129	13 747	6 986	1 367	24	19	33	
60 to 69 percent specialization	40	434	9 668	34 186	21 192	32 021	15 384	2 164	7	8	29	
51 to 59 percent specialization	3	80	2 198	4 937	2 724	(D)	3 224	(D)	(W)	(W)	—	
STORES, RESTAURANTS, PUBLIC GARAGES, AND AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATIONS												
All establishments specializing in type	91	674	12 896	43 466	31 633	40 184	22 119	3 282	11	13	24	
Establishments with—												
100 percent specialization	*12	84	1 613	4 185	4 185	3 820	2 414	364	27	34	27	
90 to 99 percent specialization	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—	
80 to 89 percent specialization	21	197	3 147	10 949	8 825	9 277	5 173	1 671	28	27	38	
70 to 79 percent specialization	29	115	1 722	9 055	6 760	8 680	4 580	(S)	27	35	—	
60 to 69 percent specialization	14	216	5 093	13 316	8 390	12 636	7 456	*680	10	11	47	
51 to 59 percent specialization	*13	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—	

Table 9. Quarterly Construction Worker Hours and Employment for Establishments With

[Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	Number of establishments	Average number of construction workers	Construction worker hours (thousands)	January to March		April to June	
				Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
United States	6 673	25 410	37 399	24 548	8 890	25 008	9 423
Alabama	84	279	437	269	105	257	106
Alaska	26	105	101	90	*20	106	*23
Arizona	113	507	617	453	141	463	148
Arkansas	38	89	184	85	*42	94	*48
California	876	3 926	5 608	3 923	1 403	3 993	1 420
Colorado	153	657	968	586	201	633	244
Connecticut	110	484	734	422	163	493	179
Delaware	*12	66	96	73	24	57	22
District of Columbia	7	*38	43	*38	*12	*37	*10
Florida	292	1 035	1 620	1 085	408	1 004	403
Georgia	159	598	947	580	229	553	226
Hawaii	33	127	212	126	50	128	57
Idaho	22	39	*86	40	*22	39	*21
Illinois	296	1 214	1 722	1 171	417	1 178	437
Indiana	162	443	590	410	127	424	146
Iowa	102	198	263	169	52	205	79
Kansas	72	322	480	287	100	307	118
Kentucky	69	237	392	247	98	233	97
Louisiana	120	374	586	375	144	377	145
Maine	31	*61	*110	*56	*29	*62	*30
Maryland	162	950	1 516	1 007	393	931	389
Massachusetts	191	763	986	675	219	788	252
Michigan	172	672	861	651	204	648	219
Minnesota	122	483	647	493	162	472	160
Mississippi	41	107	148	113	38	101	37
Missouri	126	624	836	610	190	609	207
Montana	*22	50	75	25	(S)	50	21
Nebraska	37	89	163	92	*40	90	*41
Nevada	25	100	124	99	33	114	32
New Hampshire	33	65	112	61	*25	68	*29
New Jersey	254	925	1 400	802	308	890	362
New Mexico	51	143	117	135	*28	118	*29
New York	414	1 886	3 009	1 768	685	1 956	780
North Carolina	222	558	892	530	200	505	212
North Dakota	24	75	82	62	*18	73	*21
Ohio	266	948	1 331	824	279	956	338
Oklahoma	54	226	279	235	67	225	70
Oregon	111	344	386	325	93	357	105
Pennsylvania	324	1 141	1 878	1 055	417	1 134	477
Rhode Island	*20	110	218	100	51	113	52
South Carolina	91	311	400	280	91	309	99
South Dakota	7	*13	(S)	*11	(S)	*12	(S)
Tennessee	96	291	468	341	131	271	115
Texas	399	1 712	2 775	1 814	721	1 602	680
Utah	22	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Vermont	*12	*21	*32	*16	(S)	*16	(S)
Virginia	206	840	1 260	794	297	802	312
Washington	192	536	715	507	172	514	174
West Virginia	33	56	*85	67	*25	52	*20
Wisconsin	155	472	630	475	142	489	163
Wyoming	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)

¹Sum of construction workers during pay periods including 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Payroll by State: 1982

July to September		October to December		Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—											Location of establishment	
Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K			
H	I	J	K													
25 491	9 685	24 224	9 400	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	U.S.	
278	114	276	110	15	16	15	21	15	20	15	20	16	21	21	Ala.	
99	25	112	31	22	29	23	47	23	41	20	36	24	38	24	Alaska	
485	158	570	168	17	14	16	19	17	17	15	17	22	18	18	Ariz.	
93	*46	93	*47	32	38	32	47	32	45	32	46	32	46	46	Ark.	
3 711	1 376	3 754	1 408	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	Calif.	
721	276	652	245	11	12	11	16	10	14	13	16	13	14	14	Colo.	
515	182	488	207	11	11	11	14	12	15	12	15	12	13	13	Conn.	
65	24	68	25	31	31	32	38	32	36	31	37	31	38	38	Del.	
33	*10	33	*10	47	30	47	44	48	52	40	45	40	45	45	D.C.	
958	399	944	410	11	11	12	13	12	13	11	13	12	12	14	Fla.	
653	252	551	239	15	14	18	18	15	17	15	16	13	17	17	Ga.	
122	53	126	51	14	15	12	20	13	20	14	23	15	24	24	Hawaii	
*37	*20	39	*21	39	57	38	66	39	69	41	72	39	69	69	Idaho	
1 234	454	1 125	412	6	7	6	9	6	9	6	8	5	9	9	Ill.	
494	181	402	136	12	13	13	19	13	19	14	18	13	18	18	Ind.	
179	66	175	65	13	16	14	29	13	23	14	26	14	25	25	Iowa	
358	146	305	115	16	16	17	22	16	20	16	18	18	21	21	Kans.	
221	97	237	98	28	30	30	37	28	35	27	34	28	35	35	Ky.	
369	146	354	150	14	16	14	20	14	19	16	21	15	21	21	La.	
*44	*24	*50	*25	41	49	44	58	42	56	54	67	48	64	64	Maine	
925	389	856	344	6	5	8	9	6	7	6	7	6	7	7	Md.	
821	267	711	246	9	8	9	12	10	12	8	10	10	12	12	Mass.	
639	199	676	237	11	12	12	17	13	17	12	16	11	15	15	Mich.	
501	162	463	161	10	12	10	15	10	16	10	15	11	17	17	Minn.	
109	39	94	32	14	19	12	29	15	31	17	32	11	30	30	Miss.	
686	231	577	206	11	9	14	13	11	12	13	12	10	12	12	Mo.	
52	21	56	23	17	23	30	-	15	36	14	35	15	36	36	Mont.	
88	*40	86	*40	30	35	32	44	29	41	30	42	30	42	42	Nebr.	
93	30	86	27	27	23	22	33	29	31	26	34	31	35	35	Nev.	
63	*28	63	*28	32	38	34	55	30	47	33	49	33	50	50	N.H.	
1 023	372	881	356	9	9	9	12	9	12	14	13	10	13	13	N.J.	
165	*35	120	*24	27	29	29	47	24	43	33	43	28	48	48	N. Mex.	
1 865	773	1 797	770	5	5	6	7	6	7	5	6	5	6	6	N.Y.	
559	242	530	236	14	13	14	18	13	18	14	17	15	18	18	N.C.	
80	*21	71	*21	31	33	37	54	32	49	29	45	32	46	46	N. Dak.	
1 010	372	886	340	8	9	8	11	8	11	9	11	9	12	12	Ohio	
231	74	202	66	20	15	20	22	21	19	21	18	18	19	19	Oklahoma	
314	97	313	88	15	17	17	26	17	23	16	22	16	24	24	Oreg.	
1 163	497	1 122	485	8	9	8	10	8	11	8	11	9	11	11	Pa.	
111	55	112	58	29	31	27	34	30	33	31	36	30	37	37	R.I.	
329	107	302	101	16	13	16	20	17	20	16	19	16	19	19	S.C.	
*10	(S)	*10	(S)	56	-	66	-	61	-	48	-	48	-	48	-	S. Dak.
285	120	246	99	13	14	22	27	12	19	13	19	15	22	22	Tenn.	
1 716	707	1 643	667	7	8	7	9	8	10	7	9	8	10	10	Tex.	
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Utah	
*15	(S)	*21	(S)	47	66	55	-	55	-	59	-	47	-	-	Vt.	
858	322	853	327	10	10	10	14	10	13	11	13	11	13	13	Va.	
490	172	529	195	8	8	9	14	9	13	8	12	8	13	13	Wash.	
51	*20	45	*18	33	46	33	57	34	61	35	62	38	67	67	W. Va.	
467	167	421	157	11	11	13	17	13	16	11	16	11	16	16	Wis.	
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wyo.	

Table 10. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Location of Construction Work: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of construction work	1982					1977 construction receipts for work done in this State	Percent change 1982/1977 (col A-F)	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—						
	Construction receipts for work done in this State		Construction work done by establishments not located in this State											
	Number	Construction receipts	Number	Construction receipts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	C	E
United States	1 793 756	6 448	1 640 114	1 665	153 642	1 616 932	10.9	2	2	3				
Alabama	18 684	79	17 570	19	1 114	17 590	6.2	17	18	13				
Alaska	15 111	21	11 697	22	3 414	5 865	157.6	30	38	19				
Arizona	33 124	113	32 585	29	539	28 917	14.5	17	17	37				
Arkansas	5 386	38	4 236	26	1 150	6 315	-14.7	26	33	15				
California	329 633	874	(D)	20	(D)	316 529	4.1	4	—	—				
Colorado	47 214	151	(D)	27	(D)	26 336	79.3	9	—	—				
Connecticut	39 198	110	30 746	48	8 451	20 264	93.4	11	10	7				
Delaware	5 471	12	3 571	41	1 899	4 823	13.4	18	27	12				
District of Columbia	7 111	7	2 037	43	5 074	9 437	-24.6	4	16	4				
Florida	60 156	286	51 126	42	9 029	52 787	14.0	11	12	5				
Georgia	42 912	150	42 011	13	901	31 086	38.0	16	17	(W)				
Hawaii	14 052	33	13 938	3	(S)	12 988	8.2	10	10					
Idaho	*8 024	22	(S)	12	2 494	4 150	93.3	56	—	28				
Illinois	94 974	294	88 102	102	6 872	114 483	-17.0	6	6	5				
Indiana	34 284	156	28 218	80	6 065	21 286	61.1	7	7	16				
Iowa	9 643	102	7 922	30	1 721	8 692	10.9	18	22	32				
Kansas	24 038	71	20 863	26	3 175	16 105	49.3	19	21	10				
Kentucky	12 293	64	10 079	23	2 213	10 042	22.4	20	24	14				
Louisiana	24 637	120	21 905	28	2 731	27 521	-10.5	13	14	11				
Maine	5 083	31	*3 476	46	1 607	6 470	-21.4	39	58	20				
Maryland	51 130	157	46 399	60	4 730	40 700	25.6	5	5	4				
Massachusetts	63 471	180	59 661	44	3 810	33 341	90.4	5	5	26				
Michigan	41 206	169	38 893	26	2 313	46 611	-11.6	8	8	39				
Minnesota	24 830	119	24 118	18	711	26 430	-6.1	12	12	31				
Mississippi	8 346	41	4 497	27	3 849	9 369	-10.9	7	10	6				
Missouri	36 117	123	31 925	26	4 191	37 668	-4.1	8	9	13				
Montana	3 761	*17	2 138	23	1 623	*4 269	-11.9	8	14	6				
Nebraska	11 467	37	6 024	46	5 443	9 257	23.9	15	23	18				
Nevada	9 685	25	9 405	16	280	10 544	-8.1	23	24	20				
New Hampshire	7 528	33	3 526	45	*4 001	5 469	37.6	33	40	50				
New Jersey	50 512	230	43 139	71	7 373	42 472	18.9	6	7	6				
New Mexico	13 175	48	6 511	42	6 664	8 588	53.4	23	34	30				
New York	146 363	398	140 840	63	5 522	98 956	47.9	6	6	10				
North Carolina	22 738	202	21 532	18	1 206	28 758	-20.9	14	15	5				
North Dakota	*4 700	24	*4 469	*10	*230	2 524	86.2	43	45	61				
Ohio	56 716	265	53 136	24	3 580	63 750	-11.0	8	8	15				
Oklahoma	17 400	54	16 983	21	416	16 173	7.6	14	14	24				
Oregon	20 210	108	19 656	21	553	29 744	-32.1	16	16	10				
Pennsylvania	65 276	287	62 289	62	2 986	79 468	-17.9	8	9	21				
Rhode Island	6 602	*20	4 878	30	1 723	5 132	28.6	15	19	26				
South Carolina	14 135	76	12 994	11	1 140	12 837	10.1	7	8	7				
South Dakota	*951	7	*814	*9	*137	2 415	-60.6	58	67	73				
Tennessee	16 421	87	14 693	20	*1 728	22 275	-26.3	14	15	41				
Texas	137 104	393	134 003	45	3 101	82 089	67.0	7	7	23				
Utah	4 477	22	4 325	7	151	10 078	-55.6	22	23	(W)				
Vermont	1 176	*12	*495	23	681	1 268	-7.3	27	57	39				
Virginia	56 921	195	41 585	70	15 336	47 968	18.7	8	8	11				
Washington	41 461	187	38 692	19	2 769	54 512	-23.9	8	8	4				
West Virginia	6 160	33	*3 920	25	2 240	3 860	59.6	28	44	13				
Wisconsin	22 031	152	21 201	35	829	35 963	-38.7	13	13	4				
Wyoming	*636	*5	(S)	21	*426	2 809	-77.4	42	—	41				

Table 11. All Business Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Kind of Business Activity: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Based on their primary business activity or combination of activities, establishments were classified into this specific industry. These establishments, however, may also be engaged in other kinds of business activities. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Primary and other kinds of business activities	All business receipts		Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
	1982	1977	1982	1977
All kinds of business	1 854 075	1 673 903	2	1
General building contractor	3 423	22 709	29	9
Acoustical contractor	24 024	19 207	4	1
Carpentry contractor	4 108	(NA)	11	(NA)
Concrete contractor	819	(NA)	24	(NA)
Drywall contractor	1 561	(NA)	11	(NA)
Electrical contractor	282	(NA)	35	(NA)
Fencing contractor	511	(NA)	39	(NA)
Floor covering contractor, except wood	1 245 569	1 126 647	2	2
Flooring contractor, wood	240 254	178 969	4	4
Foundation contractor	289	(NA)	2	(NA)
Heating contractor	1 604	(NA)	34	(NA)
Insulation contractor	924	(NA)	(W)	(NA)
Masonry contractor, brickwork	603	(NA)	9	(NA)
Masonry contractor, other than brickwork	796	(NA)	12	(NA)
Painting contractor	1 313	(NA)	22	(NA)
Paper hanging contractor	3 999	(NA)	22	(NA)
Plastering contractor	303	(NA)	5	(NA)
Plumbing contractor	740	(NA)	13	(NA)
Residential remodeling contractor	3 193	(NA)	20	(NA)
Roofing contractor	3 295	(NA)	3	(NA)
Terrazzo contractor	4 335	(NA)	16	(NA)
Tile contractor, ceramic	63 355	42 960	4	4
Waterproofing, damproofing, and fireproofing contractor	2 467	(NA)	9	(NA)
Other types of contracting	6 924	(NA)	11	(NA)
Reinforcement steel contractor	185	(NA)	4	(NA)
Manufacturing	900	(NA)	11	(NA)
Retail trade	32 955	35 180	6	8
Wholesale trade	4 306	(NA)	22	(NA)
Other activities	201 038	248 231	26	4

Table 12. Profile of Establishments With Payroll in This Industry: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	1982	1977	1972	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for 1982
AVERAGE PER ESTABLISHMENT				
Number of employees**	4.9	4.6	4.9	2
Number of construction workers	3.8	3.8	4.0	2
Number of all other employees	1.0	.8	.8	2
Payroll, all employees	\$1,000	74.5	50.5	1
Construction worker wages	do	54.6	39.3	2
Other employee salaries	do	19.9	11.3	2
All business receipts	do	277.9	186.6	133.7
Total construction receipts	do	268.8	180.3	129.9
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	do	126.6	87.1	57.1
Construction work subcontracted to others	do	14.4	7.7	4.8
Capital expenditures, other than land	do	2.9	3.0	1.6
Gross book value of depreciable assets	do	25.4	15.8	9.9
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE				
Payroll, all employees	do	15.4	11.1	8.3
All business receipts	do	57.3	40.8	27.3
Value added††	do	28.2	20.1	14.7
AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER				
Construction worker wages	do	14.3	10.4	8.0
Total construction receipts	do	70.6	48.0	32.3
Construction worker hours	thousand	1.5	(NA)	(NA)
AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE				
Other employee salaries	\$1,000	19.2	14.1	9.9
AVERAGE PER DOLLAR OF TOTAL CONSTRUCTION RECEIPTS				
Payroll, all employees		.280	.280	.312
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels		.470	.483	.440
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others		.050	.043	.037
Capital expenditures, other than land		.010	.017	.012
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures		.010	.007	(NA)

Table 13. Selected Industry Ratios for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1982

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	Average number of employees** per establishment	Payroll per employee (\$1,000)	Construction worker hours per construction worker (thousands)	Total construction receipts per construction worker (\$1,000)	Average per dollar of total construction receipts				
					Payroll, all employees	Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Payments for construction work subcontracted to others	Capital expenditures, other than land	Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures
United States	4.8	15.4	1.5	70.6	.277	.471	.054	.011	.010
Alabama	4.3	12.0	1.6	66.7	.232	(D)	(D)	.034	.007
Alaska	5.0	18.2	1.0	112.6	.200	.583	(S)	.032	.002
Arizona	5.6	12.7	1.2	64.5	.247	.505	.063	.012	.019
Arkansas	2.8	12.0	2.1	47.6	.301	.530	*.033	.003	*.002
California	5.8	18.5	1.4	85.2	.279	.479	.057	.007	.013
Colorado	5.4	16.3	1.5	67.6	.302	.484	.076	.019	.012
Connecticut	5.5	15.5	1.5	71.9	.270	.509	.052	.011	.008
Delaware	*7.6	15.4	1.5	58.2	.366	.434	(S)	*.038	.026
District of Columbia	(D)	(D)	*1.1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida	4.4	10.0	1.6	49.7	.253	.478	.073	.010	.011
Georgia	4.8	14.9	1.6	78.5	.242	.582	.052	.007	.009
Hawaii	4.9	21.9	1.7	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Idaho	*2.0	*11.5	*2.2	*142.6	*.093	(S)	(S)	(D)	*.041
Illinois	5.5	18.3	1.4	81.1	.304	.455	.057	.009	.010
Indiana	3.3	15.0	1.3	66.8	.272	.454	.045	.013	.004
Iowa	2.5	14.9	1.3	63.5	.304	.500	*.029	.015	(D)
Kansas	5.7	15.4	1.5	85.2	.231	.466	.050	.021	.008
Kentucky	4.0	10.6	1.7	44.2	.282	.411	.011	*.022	.004
Louisiana	3.8	13.7	1.6	59.1	.281	.414	.020	.016	.007
Maine	*2.5	*10.1	*1.8	*57.0	*.226	*.530	(S)	*.003	*.003
Maryland	7.3	14.6	1.6	67.0	.273	.410	.061	.006	.014
Massachusetts	5.0	16.4	1.3	86.5	.236	.473	.048	.014	.006
Michigan	5.1	15.1	1.3	58.5	.340	.399	.046	.008	.007
Minnesota	5.2	15.7	1.3	53.4	.384	.431	.064	.006	.020
Mississippi	3.1	9.7	1.4	51.6	.226	(D)	.103	.007	.005
Missouri	6.2	15.5	1.3	63.3	.309	.511	.018	.002	.008
Montana	(D)	(D)	1.5	50.3	(D)	.427	.029	-	*.003
Nebraska	3.5	15.7	1.8	82.4	.278	.557	.052	.007	.012
Nevada	4.7	(D)	1.2	94.0	.244	.495	.022	(D)	.003
New Hampshire	2.2	12.7	1.7	54.3	(D)	*.453	*.016	.007	.007
New Jersey	4.4	15.6	1.5	56.1	.332	.361	.035	.018	.010
New Mexico	3.4	8.9	.8	46.8	.227	.418	*.037	.013	*.011
New York	5.8	17.3	1.6	80.5	.276	.437	.078	.010	.005
North Carolina	3.3	8.6	1.6	48.1	.235	.480	.018	.003	.005
North Dakota	3.8	11.1	1.1	*62.7	*.212	(D)	(S)	*.005	-
Ohio	4.6	15.1	1.4	65.3	.294	.465	.031	.010	.013
Oklahoma	5.3	15.7	1.2	77.6	.254	.473	.094	.018	.007
Oregon	4.8	11.8	1.1	63.4	.285	.518	*.047	.005	.007
Pennsylvania	4.3	14.9	1.6	67.1	.273	.483	.048	.013	.009
Rhode Island	*6.3	(D)	2.0	48.0	(D)	(D)	*.023	*.008	(D)
South Carolina	3.9	10.7	1.3	51.7	.238	(D)	.030	.010	.014
South Dakota	*3.7	(S)	(S)	*62.6	(S)	(S)	*.017	*.010	*.045
Tennessee	4.0	11.5	1.6	61.4	.244	.444	.061	.015	.012
Texas	5.6	15.7	1.6	81.9	.248	.513	.049	.014	.010
Utah	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Vermont	(D)	(D)	*1.5	*25.0	(D)	*.472	(S)	*.017	(D)
Virginia	5.2	12.8	1.5	52.4	.310	.474	.039	.014	.014
Washington	3.9	17.2	1.3	81.9	.296	.453	.044	.005	.009
West Virginia	2.1	11.4	*1.5	80.1	.178	.390	*.037	*.005	(D)
Wisconsin	3.7	13.4	1.3	49.8	.323	.449	.037	.011	.008
Wyoming	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)

APPENDIX A.

Explanation of Terms

Construction—Is composed of three broad categories: (1) new construction, (2) additions and alterations, and (3) maintenance and repair. "New construction" includes the complete, original erection of structures and essential service facilities and the initial installation of integral equipment such as elevators and escalators. "Additions and alterations" includes construction activity making structural changes to existing facilities. "Maintenance and repair" includes the restoration of existing buildings or other structures or their service facilities, including the replacement of integral parts. Repainting, repapering, reroofing, etc., are also included.

Construction includes:

- special trade contracting such as electrical work, painting, and carpentering on mobile structures (trailers, mobile homes, and ships).
- support activities by construction contractors on mineral properties, except the following: sinking mine shafts; tunneling and shoring mines; erection, repairing and dismantling of drilling rigs; and building well foundations.
- the physical development of land for purposes other than agriculture.
- demolition of existing structures.

Construction does not include:

- shipbuilding.
- manufacturing of other mobile structures.

Number of establishments in business during year—Includes all establishments that were in business at any time during the year. It covers all full-year and part-year operations. Construction establishments which were inactive or idle for the entire year were not included.

Number of establishments in business at end of year—Includes all full-year or part-year establishments that were in business at the end of 1982.

Proprietors and working partners—These data were not collected on the census report forms. The data shown are based on crediting each sole proprietorship establishment with one active proprietor and each partnership establishment with two working partners. The partnership factor was based on information received during a large-scale test conducted in prior years.

All employees—Comprised all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of construction establishments who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of March, May, August, and November. Included are all persons on paid-sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included, but proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded.

Total employment is calculated for each establishment and is derived by summing the construction workers data reported for March, May, August, and November, dividing by 4 and adding to it the number of other employees reported for March.

This approach was designed to simplify the questionnaire format and the reporting requirements of respondents. The industry average of these four selected pay periods approximates very closely the average employment for the year that would be obtained by using pay periods in all 12 months for almost all of the construction industries.

Construction workers—Includes all workers up through the working supervisor level directly engaged in construction operations, such as painters, carpenters, plumbers, and electricians. Included are journeymen, mechanics, apprentices, laborers, truck drivers and helpers, equipment operators, and on-site record keepers and security guards. Supervisory employees above the working supervisor level are excluded from this category but are included in the "other employees" category.

Other employees—Includes employees in executive, purchasing, accounting, personnel, professional, technical activities, and routine office functions. Also included are supervisory employees above the working supervisor level.

Construction worker hours—Includes the total number of hours worked by construction workers. Construction worker hours were collected for each of the four quarters of 1982 and are published in the detailed statistics tables.

Payroll—Includes the gross earnings paid in the calendar year 1982 to all employees on the payroll of construction establishments. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick-leave pay, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation, but excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern.

Payroll data were collected and tabulated for the employment categories described above and separately for the first quarter of 1982.

Payroll data for auxiliary establishments of multiestablishment companies are not included in these totals. Selected data for these types of establishments are found in the industry summary report and the 1982 Enterprise Statistics reports.

Employer costs for fringe benefits—Represents expenditures made by the employer during 1982 for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees. These include employers' Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, State temporary disability payments, union negotiated benefits, life insurance premiums, pension plans, insurance premiums on hospital and medical plans, and welfare plans.

All business receipts—Includes all receipts from general contracting, special trade contracting or subcontracting, and land development and improvement work. It also includes all receipts from the sale of land (not recorded as fixed assets of the reporting establishments) and buildings built for sale. All other receipts from the reporting establishment's other business operations (rental of equipment to others, wholesale or retail sales, etc.) are also included.

Money obtained during the year in the form of construction loans is not treated as receipts, nor is money realized from the sale or other disposition of the establishment's fixed assets.

Also excluded are receipts from operations in foreign countries and nonoperating income such as interest and dividends.

All business receipts are broken down in the following detail:

Total construction receipts—Includes all receipts during 1982 for construction work performed by general contractors, special trades contractors or subcontractors, and for land development and improvement work. Included are receipts for maintenance and repair construction work, as well as for new construction and additions and alterations. Also included is the value of any construction work done by the reporting establishments for themselves.

Builders were instructed to include in this item their 1982 receipts from the sale of buildings and other structures built for sale, excluding from these receipts the value of the land (see "land receipts" below) but including the value of any improvements an establishment made to the land. Builders who traded a new home or other building for an existing one were to include the estimated value of the trade-in.

Also included in construction receipts were fees received as sponsors of joint ventures and fees received as agents for owners (for construction work).

Excluded were receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work done by the reporting establishment for others and receipts from the rental of equipment to others (see "other business receipts" below).

Establishments engaged in the sale and installation of such construction components as plumbing, heating, and central air conditioning supplies and equipment; lumber and building materials; paint, glass, and wallpaper; and electrical and wiring supplies for construction purposes were instructed to include as construction receipts both the receipts for the installation and the receipts for the value (selling price) of the items installed. (Receipts for the selling price of items sold but not installed were to be included in "other business receipts".)

Receipts for work subcontracted in from others—Covers receipts during 1982 for work done by reporting establishments for other construction contractors or builders. Establishments were asked to report the approximate percent of total construction receipts accounted for by such work, and the percentages reported were applied to the reported construction receipts to develop a value for this item.

Land receipts—Includes receipts from the sale of land, whether held for sale or sold in connection with the sale of houses and other structures. It excludes the value of any improvements made to the land prior to the sale. (That value was to be included in construction receipts.)

Other business receipts—Includes business receipts not reported as construction receipts or land receipts. The item includes business receipts from retail and wholesale trade, rental of equipment, manufacturing, transportation, legal service, insurance, finance, rental of property and other real estate operations, and other nonconstruction activities. Receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work for others are also included here.

Net construction receipts—Derived for each establishment by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the total construction receipts. (For a further explanation, see "Duplication of Receipts" section in the Introduction.)

Value added—Derived for each establishment, value added is equal to all business receipts, less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. For SIC 6552 and SIC 1531, for which land receipts are significant, value added is modified to be equal to all business receipts less land receipts; payments for construction work subcontracted to others; and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. (For a further explanation, see "Duplication of Receipts" section in the Introduction.)

Selected payments—Represents the total of payments for materials, components, and supplies; payments for construction work subcontracted to others; and payments for selected power, fuels, and lubricants. Capital expenditures and rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures are shown elsewhere.

Payments for materials, components, and supplies include:

- total payments made by the reporting establishments during 1982 for the purchase of all materials, components, and supplies, except fuels, used for construction. (Supplies include expendable tools charged to current accounts.)
- freight and other direct charges incurred by the reporting establishment in acquiring the materials, components, and supplies are also included, as are the value of materials, components, and supplies obtained from other establishments of the respondent's company. Payments represent the amount paid after discounts.
- payments for materials, components, and supplies used by the reporting establishments in the construction of new plants or equipment for themselves, which are chargeable to their fixed assets accounts, are included in this item as are payments for materials bought and resold to others.
- payments made for direct purchases of materials, components, and supplies even though the purchases were subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use.

Payments for materials, components, and supplies include only payments for physical goods and represent the amount paid after discounts.

Excluded from this item are:

- services such as advertising, telephone, telegraph and cable, insurance, developmental and research services of engineering, management, marketing, and other professional consultants, unless their costs are included in the prices paid for materials.
- overhead items such as depreciation charges against plant and equipment, rent and rental allowances, interest payments, royalties, patent fees, payments for land, rental of construction machinery or equipment, and construction work let out to other construction contractors.
- materials furnished to contractors by the owners of projects.

Payments for construction work subcontracted to others include:

- all payments made during 1982 for construction work subcontracted out to other construction contractors. General contractors were instructed to include payments to subcontractors. Builders were instructed to include payments made to general contractors and also payments made directly to subcontractors.
- special trade contractors were instructed to include payments made to other subcontractors. The payments made by the reporting establishment for its purchases of materials, components, and supplies are not included here, even if they were provided to a subcontractor for his use. Such purchases are reported under a separate category, "payments for materials, components, and supplies." However, if payments to subcontractors covered materials purchased directly by the subcontractors, then the total of such payments (including material charges) should have been reported in this item.

Excluded from this item are:

- payments made for the rental of construction machinery or equipment.

Payments for selected power, fuels, and lubricants include:

- payments made for fuels, lubricants, and electric energy purchased during the year from other companies, or received from other establishments of the parent company.
- payments made for natural and manufactured gas, fuel oil, coal and coke products, etc.

Dollar amounts include freight and other direct charges.

Storage capacity for fuels—Data for storage capacity for fuels were collected from heavy construction contractors, other than building construction contractors. Data are published in the detailed statistics tables for the heavy construction industries, i.e., SIC 1611, SIC 1622, SIC 1623, and SIC 1629.

Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures—Includes all payments made during 1982 for renting or leasing construction machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, production equipment, office equipment, furniture and fixtures, scaffolding, office space, and buildings. It excludes payments for the rental of land. It also excludes payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized. Such payments are included in "capital expenditures." It also excludes payments made under agreements which, in effect, are true subcontract construction arrangements; such payments are included in payments for "construction work subcontracted to others."

Selected purchased services—Includes all payments made during 1982 for communication services purchased from other companies or from other establishments of the parent company. It also includes the cost of all repairs made to structures and equipment by outside firms, or from other establishments of the parent companies. It includes only the cost of that repair necessary to maintain property and equipment. It excludes the cost of improvements that increases the value of property, or the cost of adapting it for another use.

Fixed assets and depreciation—Refers to the value of all fixed tangible assets such as buildings and other structures (offices, shops, etc.); stationary machinery (generators, shop equipment, etc.); mobile machinery (tractors, trucks, etc.); and other equipment (office furniture and fixtures, etc.). Not included are such items as current assets, depletable assets, intangible assets, and nondepreciable assets.

Data on fixed assets and depreciation were collected separately for: (1) structures, additions, and related facilities; (2) machinery and equipment; and (3) the total of both.

Respondents were asked to report the gross book value—acquisition cost (original cost or other basis) at the beginning and at the end of 1982. They were also asked to report capitalized expenditures, depreciation charges, and the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during 1982.

Capital expenditures—Refers to all costs actually incurred during 1982 which were or would be chargeable to the fixed assets accounts of the reporting establishments and which were of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained. These expenditures cover the acquisition, the construction, and the major alteration of the reporting establishment's own buildings and other structures, whether purchased, constructed under contract, or constructed by the reporting establishment's own forces; and the acquisition of machinery and equipment. Included are payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized.

Respondents were instructed not to include any expenditures actually made prior to, or after 1982. For example, if they began construction of a building for an establishment's own use before 1982 and did not complete it until after 1982, they were to report only those costs actually incurred during 1982.

If capital expenditures were not recorded directly at the establishment level but handled centrally at the company or division level, respondents were requested to report appropriate estimates for the individual establishments.

- **New structures and related facilities**—Includes the total expenditures during 1982 for new buildings and structures, major additions and alterations to buildings and structures, and other facilities for the reporting establishment's use (such as roads, docks, tracks, parking lots, and fences). It excludes expenditures for land.
- **New machinery and equipment**—Includes expenditures for new machinery and new equipment. This item also includes capitalized repairs and improvements to used machinery and equipment.
- **New automobiles and trucks intended primarily for highway use**—Includes expenditures for new automobiles and trucks and capitalized repairs and improvements to used automobiles and trucks.
- **Used structures and related facilities**—Covers expenditures for used structures and related facilities acquired from others.
- **Used machinery and equipment**—Includes expenditures for used machinery and equipment acquired from others, including automobiles and trucks. Capitalized repairs and improvements to such equipment are reported as new machinery and equipment.

Value of inventories—Includes all of the materials and supplies that are owned and located within the United States. Excludes materials which are owned by others, but held by the reporting establishment.

Inventories of multiestablishment companies were instructed to be reported by the establishment that is responsible for the inventories even if these inventories were held at a separate location.

Establishments building structures on their own land for sale (operative builders) were instructed to include the value of materials on hand at the end of the year but not to include the structures not yet sold or under construction.

Land subdividers and developers were instructed to include the value of materials on hand at the end of the year, but not include land not yet sold or under construction.

Ownership of construction projects—This item shows the distribution of construction receipts by ownership of the project—Government owned or privately owned. This classification relates to the ownership of the projects or work undertaken and not to the financing. Government owned projects cover those owned by the Federal, Commonwealth, or local governments including public authorities and special districts.

Types of construction—This item provides data by the types of buildings, structures, or other facilities being constructed or worked on by construction establishments in 1982. Respondents were instructed that each building, structure, or other facility should be classified in terms of its function. For example, a restaurant building was to be classified in the restaurant category whether it was designed as a commercial restaurant building or an auxiliary unit of an educational institution. However, complex projects consisting of two or more types of buildings, structures, or other facilities are difficult to classify because sufficient information is seldom available. Therefore, respondents were told to classify complex projects by the major function of the total complex.

In addition, heavy construction contractors and special trade contractors were requested to report the percentage of construction receipts derived from new construction work, including additions and alterations, and from maintenance and repair work for each of these types. General building contractors were requested to report the percentage of construction receipts derived from new construction work, from additions and alterations, and from maintenance and repair work for each of these types. See the definition of "Construction" for the meanings of new construction, additions and alterations, and maintenance and repair.

Building construction:

- **Single-family houses, detached**—Includes all residential buildings constructed for one family use.
- **Single-family houses, attached (includes townhouses)**—Includes all residential buildings with two or more living quarters side by side, completely independent of one another, and separated by an unbroken party or lot line wall from ground to roof.
- **Apartment buildings with two or more apartments**—Includes high-rise, low-rise, or any structures other than containing two or more housing units.
- **Other residential buildings**—Includes hotels, motels, dormitories, and other nonhousekeeping residential structures.
- **Bank buildings and other financial institutions**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily to house banks or other financial institutions.
- **Warehouses**—Includes commercial warehouses, cold storage plants, grain elevators, miniwarehouses, and other storage buildings.
- **Farm buildings, nonresidential**—Includes nonresidential farm buildings such as barns, poultry houses, implement sheds, and farm silos.
- **Industrial buildings**—Includes all industrial buildings and plants which are used to house production and assembly activities. Note that heavy industrial facilities such as blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc., are NOT included in this category, but are shown under nonbuilding construction.
- **Office buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily for office space or for government administrative offices.
- **Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations**—Includes all buildings which are intended for use primarily in the wholesale, retail, and service trades. For example, complete shopping centers, department stores, drug stores, restaurants, public garages, and auto service stations.
- **Religious buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended for religious services or functions, such as churches, synagogues, convents, monasteries, and seminaries.

- **Educational buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used directly in administrative and instructional activities, such as colleges, universities, elementary and secondary schools, correspondence, commercial, and trade schools. Libraries, museums and art galleries, as well as laboratories which are not a part of a manufacturing establishment, are also included.
- **Hospitals and institutional buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended to provide hospital and institutional care, such as clinics, infirmaries, sanitariums, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and orphanages.
- **Amusement, social, and recreational buildings**—Includes buildings which are used primarily for entertainment, social, and recreational activities, such as sports arenas, theaters, music halls, golf and country club buildings, skating rinks, bowling alleys, and indoor swimming pools.
- **Other nonresidential buildings**—Includes buildings which are not classified elsewhere, such as fire stations, bus and air passenger terminals, hangars, etc.

Nonbuilding construction:

- **Outdoor swimming pools**—Includes wading pools and reflecting pools.
- **Elevated highways**—Includes roads, highways, and causeways built on structural supports.
- **Bridges**—Includes viaducts, trestles, and overpasses.
- **Tunnels**—Includes highway, pedestrian, and railway tunnels, etc.
- **Railroad construction**—Includes the construction of railroad beds, tracks, freight yards, and signal towers.
- **Subway construction**—Includes urban mass transit subway systems above or below ground.
- **Dam and reservoir construction**—Includes hydroelectric, water supply, and flood control dams and reservoirs.

- **Marine construction**—Includes dredging, underwater rock removal, breakwaters, navigational channels, jetties, and locks.
- **Harbor and port facilities**—Includes docks, piers, and wharves.
- **Conservation and development construction**—Includes land reclamation, irrigation projects, drainage canals, dikes, and levees.
- **Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities**—Includes telephone and telegraph lines, television and radio towers, electric light and power facilities.
- **Power plants, except nuclear**—Includes electric and steam generating plants.
- **Power plants, nuclear**—Includes atomic energy plants and nuclear reactors.
- **Sewers, sewerlines, and related facilities**—Includes sanitary and storm sewers and related facilities.
- **Sewage treatment plants**—Includes sewage treatment and waste disposal plants.
- **Water mains and related facilities**—Includes water supply systems and related facilities.
- **Water treatment plants**—Includes water filtration and water softening plants.
- **Pipeline construction other than sewer or waterlines**—Includes pipelines for the transmission of gas, petroleum products, and liquefied gases.
- **Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc.**—Includes coke ovens, and mining appurtenances such as tipples and washeries.
- **Other nonbuilding construction**—Includes all types of nonbuilding construction, not included elsewhere.

Location of construction work—This item includes data for each State in which respondents engaged in construction work and the extent (percent of construction receipts) of that work.



APPENDIX B. Standard Industrial Classification Titles for Industry Groups and Industries

SIC code	Industry titles	SIC code	Industry titles
15	BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OPERATIVE BUILDERS	17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS—Con.
152	General Building Contractors—Residential Buildings	173	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1521	General Contractors—Single-Family Houses	1731	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1522	General Contractors—Residential Buildings, Other Than Single-Family Houses	174	Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting, and Plastering Special Trade Contractors
153	Operative Builders	1741	Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stonework Special Trade Contractors
1531	Operative Builders	1742	Plastering, Drywall, Acoustical and Insulation Work Special Trade Contractors
154	General Building Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings	1743	Terrazzo, Tile, Marble, and Mosaic Work Special Trade Contractors
1541	General Contractors—Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	175	Carpentering and Flooring Special Trade Contractors
1542	General Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings, Other Than Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	1751	Carpentering Special Trade Contractors
1542		1752	Floor Laying and Other Floorwork Special Trade Contractors
16	CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS	176	Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
161	Highway and Street Construction, Except Elevated Highways	1761	Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
1611	Highway and Street Construction Contractors		
162	Heavy Construction, Except Highway and Street Construction	177	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1622	Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors	1771	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1623	Water, Sewer, Pipe Line, Communication and Power Line Construction Contractors	178	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
1629	Heavy Construction Contractors, N.E.C.	1781	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	179	Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors
171	Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1791	Structural Steel Erection Special Trade Contractors
1711	Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1793	Glass and Glazing Work Special Trade Contractors
172	Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors	1794	Excavating and Foundation Work Special Trade Contractors
1721	Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors	1795	Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors
		1796	Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		1799	Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		6552	SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS, EXCEPT CEMETERIES



APPENDIX C.

Geographic Divisions and States

NEW ENGLAND STATES

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Maryland

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES—Con.

North Carolina
South Carolina
Virginia
West Virginia

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

MOUNTAIN STATES

Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

PACIFIC STATES

Alaska
California
Hawaii
Oregon
Washington



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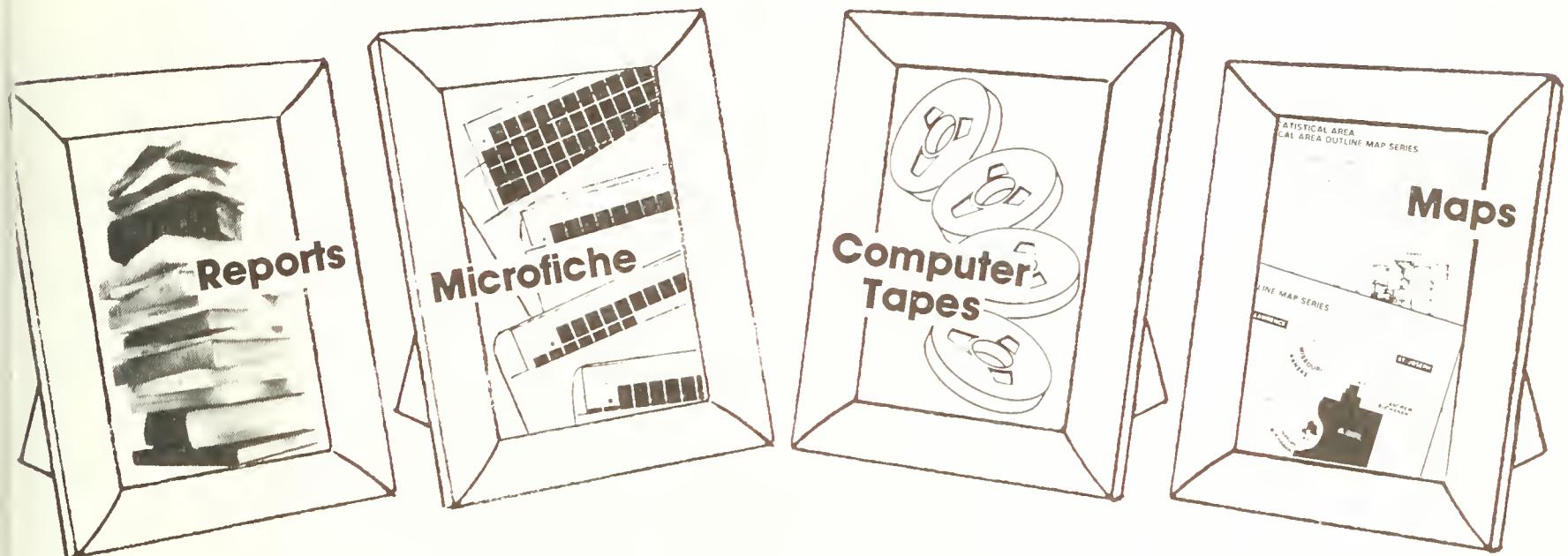
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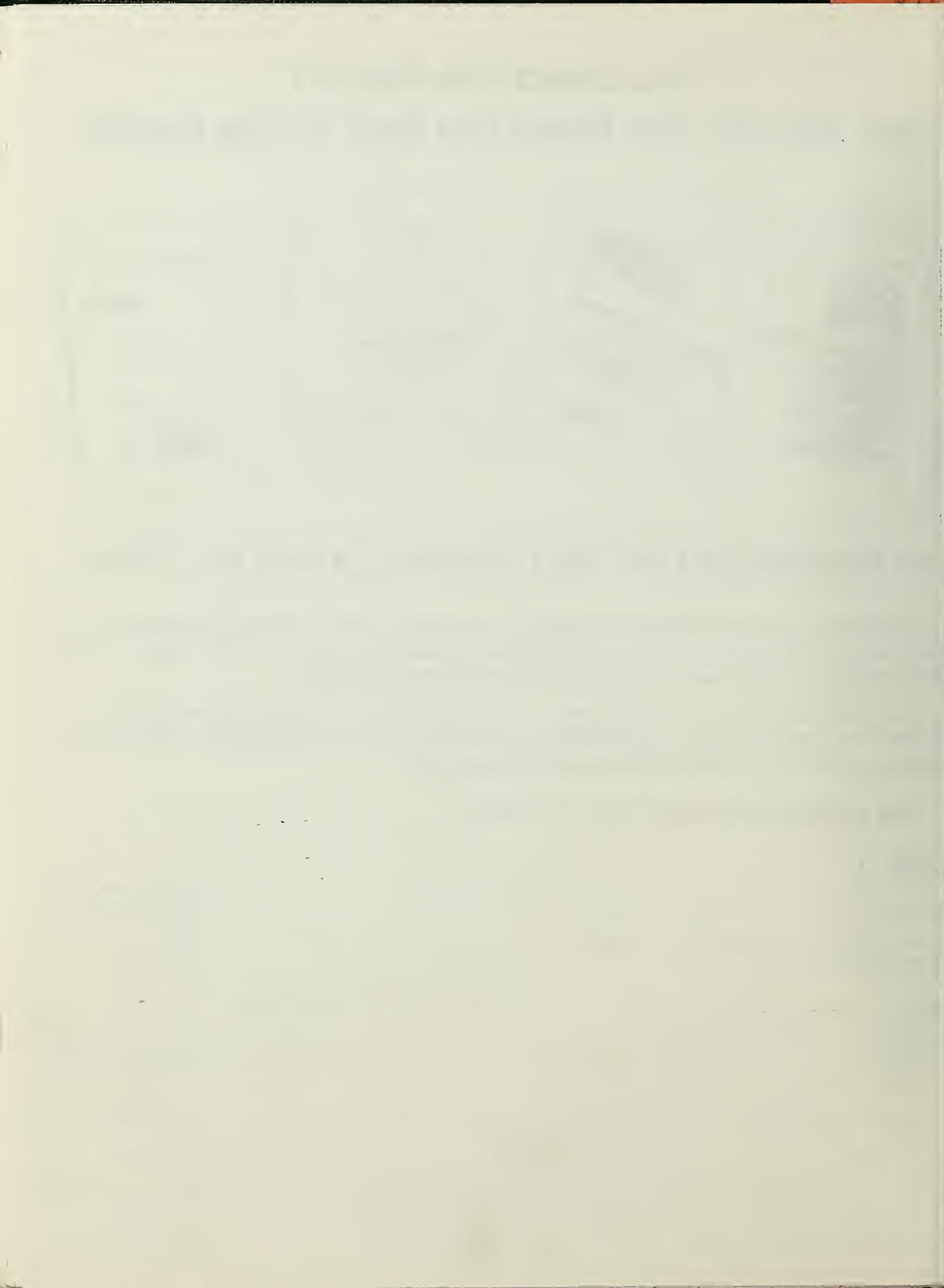
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PUBLICATION PROGRAM

1982 CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

Publications of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries, containing data on construction establishments in the United States, are described below. Publications order forms for the specific reports may be obtained from any Department of Commerce district office or from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Preliminary Reports

Preliminary data from the 1982 census have been issued in 27 industry reports and 1 summary report. These reports are superseded by more detailed final reports.

Final Reports

Final detailed statistics are issued in separate paperbound reports.

Industry series—28 reports (CC82-I-1 to -28)

Industry series—27 reports (CC82-I-1 to -27). These reports present data for establishments with payroll and are published for each of the 27 industries included in the census. Each industry report presents 1982 data by State and for the United States on number of construction establishments; receipts; employment; hours worked; payrolls; payments to subcontractors; payments for materials, components, and supplies; payments for power and fuels; payments for selected purchased services; payments for the rental of machinery, equipment, and structures; value added; capital expenditures during the year; and depreciable assets. Limited data for 1977, 1972, and 1967 are also shown. In addition, more detailed data are shown at the U.S. level on construction receipts by type of structure (single-family houses, streets, roads, etc.). Selected data also are provided for establishments classified by their employment size and receipts size.

U.S. Summary—1 report (CC82-I-28). This report summarizes the data for establishments with payroll presented in the 27 individual industry reports and presents limited data for establishments with no payroll.

Geographic area series—10 reports (CC82-A-1 to -10)

Division reports (CC82-A-1 to -9). These reports are published for States grouped according to the nine census geographic divisions. Much of the geographic area series data are the same as presented in the

industry series, except here they are organized by State rather than by industry. Similar data also are presented for selected SMSA's. Data are provided for establishments classified by their employment size and receipts size. Data for establishments with no payroll as well as comparative 1977, 1972, and 1967 figures, on a limited basis, also are shown.

U.S. Summary by State (CC82-A-10). This report summarizes the data, as presented in the nine individual geographic division reports, for establishments with and without payroll.

Special series—1 report (CC82-SP-1)

Legal form of organization and type of operation (CC82-SP-1)—This report presents limited data (number of establishments, number of proprietors and working partners, total employment, and total receipts) for construction establishments without payroll, for construction establishments with payroll, and for the aggregate, classified by industry and by legal form of organization. It also contains selected statistics (number of establishments, employment, payrolls, receipts, payments to subcontractors, net construction receipts, and value added) for construction establishments with payroll, classified by industry and by type of operation (multiunit or single-unit) and by legal form of organization.

Final Report Volume

Final paperbound reports subsequently are assembled and reissued in one clothbound volume.

Microfiche

All published data also are available on microfiche.

OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUSES REPORTS

Data on retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, manufactures, enterprise statistics, minority-owned businesses, women-owned businesses, and transportation also are issued as part of the 1982 Economic Censuses. A separate series of reports covers the censuses of outlying areas—Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. All published reports and microfiche are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. Appropriate announcements and order forms describing these products are available free of charge from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

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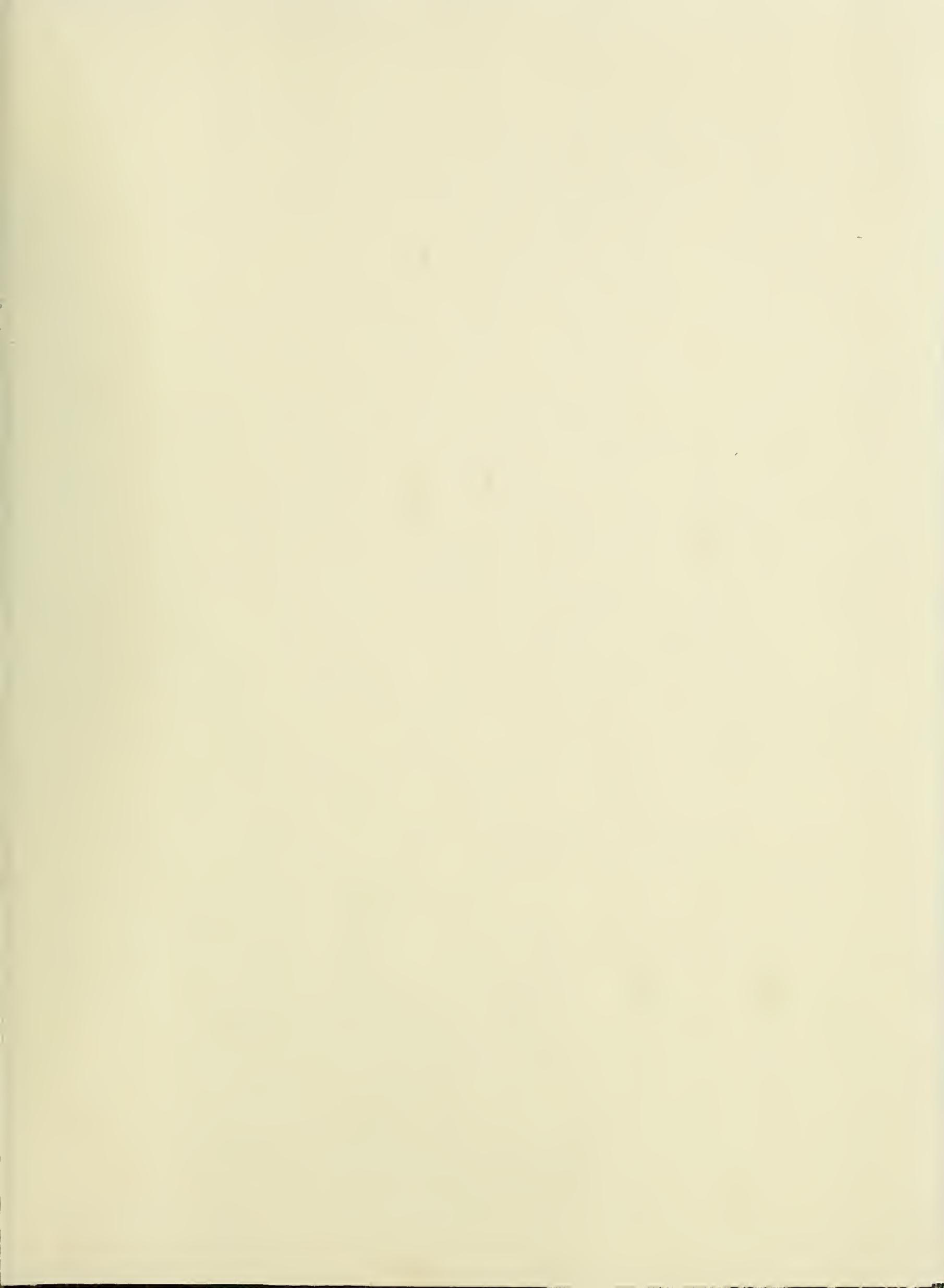
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